

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES.

VOL. XII. NO. 252.

GETTYSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, AUGUST 6th, 1914.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

Every Oxford in the Store is Reduced To-day

Special Lot Men's Oxfords . . . \$1.98
All others 10, 20 and 30 per cent. reduction
Special Lots Ladies' Oxfords, \$1.28, \$1.48, \$1.98
All others 10, 20 and 30 per cent. reduction

Boy's Oxfords : : : 20 per cent. reduction
Children's Oxfords : : 20-30 per cent. reduction

POSITIVELY NO GOODS ON APPROVAL
CASH ONLY—NO GOODS WILL BE CHARGED
COME TO-DAY

Eckert's Store "ON THE SQUARE"

PHOTOPLAY

BUNNY IN DISGUISE VITAGRAPH COMEDY
Bunny disguises himself as a Sultan in order to make his escape from the maidenly Miss Finch who has threatened suit for breach of promise.
MCBRIDE'S BRIDE KALEM COMEDY
Neither mother nor jail can part "his and his'n" who live in an equal suffrage town. With RUTH ROLAND.
THE END OF THE UMBRELLA EDISON DOLLY STORY
Seventh of the Dolly Series. She discovers an insane anarchist who has wrecked a big aqueduct. With MARY FULLER.
TO-MORROW, "THE CRUEL CROWN" EIGHTH OF THE ADVENTURES OF KATHLYN.
Show Starts 6:30. Admission 5 Cents.

WALTER'S THEATRE

TO-NIGHT

A SON OF THE SEA KLEINE
Saved from the sea, Ross Burnett grows to manhood and becomes a successful inventor. How he suddenly discovers that his greatest business rival is his own father, and how he plays a winning hand in the game of love, makes a keenly dramatic story.
SANDY AND SHORTY START SOMETHING . . VITAGRAPH COMEDY
They start things rolling and the whole town is on wheels. After performing a number of surprising stunts they seek solace in horse liniment. The show to-night is for the benefit of the Knights of Macabees.
Admission 5 cents to all.

Clear your Stables and Out Buildings Of FLYS and GERMS

We sell a preparation which is guaranteed to rid your stock and stables of these annoying pests.
It is easily and quickly applied and also acts as a good disinfectant.

Have it shown to you at the

PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE

Agents for Rexall and A. D. S. Remedies, Victorias, Kodaks.

J. D. LIPPY, TAILOR

Careful analysis of individual requirements is the basis of our exclusive tailoring service. Fabrics in accord with the latest mandates of fashion.

SUITS \$16.00 UP

J. D. LIPPY, TAILOR

.... LIGHTNING RODS

To the public: Any one wanting new rods of almost any make—cable or copper twisted—or wanting old lightning rods repaired at reasonable price should call on either phone.

H. E. RIDDLEMOSER

McKnightstown, Pa.

SPECIAL SALE ALL THIS WEEK

	Reg. Price	Special Price
Ford Rear Tire Holder	\$4.00	2.50
" Side " "	\$4.00	2.50
" Rear License Brackets	.50	.30
" Front " "	.35	.20
" Stewart Speedometer	\$12.00	10.00
" Shock Absorbers	\$15.00	12.00

Eberhart's :: Auto :: Supply :: Store
EAGLE HOTEL BUILDING.

FIRST EFFECT OF WAR FELT HERE

Sugar Goes up in Price at All Gettysburg Stores. Other Staple Articles Expected to be More Expensive. Wheat Remains Firm.

The first effect of the great European War to be felt in Gettysburg made itself manifest this morning when all the grocers in town announced a rise in the retail price of sugar from five to five and one half cents.

Sugar in the past two days has gone up 20 cents per 100 pounds to the wholesale dealers and the probabilities are that it will go much higher. Indications are that all products in any way needing shipping, will advance considerably, and this will, to some degree, affect American produced goods.

The wholesale prices will be reflected in the retail charges, and the local consumers will notice to their discomfort some of the lesser hardships occasioned by the great war abroad. It is believed that most of the prices affected will be those on what might be considered necessities.

Farmers in Adams county rather expect the price of grain to advance before the war is over. This morning's quotation for new wheat was 80 cents a bushel, at which it has remained for several days.

There is a more optimistic feeling among the grain exporters now and all look forward to the early movement in large volume of grain to European countries. This feeling will be reflected probably in the increased prices paid for grain.

A well known wholesale man states that the prices of nearly all commodities show an upward trend, since the war talk began. He stated within the past few days coffees have advanced about two cents per pound and that this was due to the fact that most of the coffee is carried in English ships.

In the foreign cheeses, the biggest increase is noted. Roquefort and the similar cheeses have advanced 50 per cent., and it is stated that none of these is now coming to this country and only the supply now on hand in this country is available. It is claimed, however, that excellent American cheese is now made, and that the shortage of the foreign product will not be a serious handicap.

BRADSHAW RELEASED

Young Pitcher is Finally Given up by Local Management.

"Lefty" Bradshaw was finally released by Manager Ira Plank on Wednesday evening as a member of the pitching staff of the Gettysburg team. Bradshaw made an excellent record in games won during his stay here and his release will be a matter of sincere regret to his many friends. No reflection on the young pitcher's work is made in giving him his release, the financial support received for the signing of Stair and Hoar necessitating the curtailment at some other place, and Bradshaw was the one to suffer.

Chambersburg is rather sore over Gettysburg's signing Stair and the "Repository" of that place prophesies that he will be in the possession of the local management for only a short time.

WAR FEATURES

Interesting Articles on European Situation for Times Readers.

The Gettysburg Times publishes to-day a valuable paper on "The Triple Alliance". It may be found on page three. To-morrow there will appear a similar article on "The Triple Entente". For several days we have been devoting several columns on the third page to sidelights on the European situation. The series will be continued while the controversy holds its pre-eminent place in the news.

PETER S. BURGARD

Former East Berlin Citizen Died on Monday in York.

Peter S. Burgard, formerly of near East Berlin, died on Monday evening at his home near York, from a complication of diseases, aged 61 years, 4 months and 11 days.

He is survived by his widow and six children; also by two brothers.

MAKE Hotel O'Bold your headquarters when in Hanover. Lewis Ramer—advertisement 1

MEMBERS JOINED HANDS AND SANG

Final Session of the Lutheran Summer Assembly. Vote to Come to Gettysburg again Next Year. Officers Elected. Reception.

With the members all joining hands and singing "Blest Be the Tie that Binds" the reception in the Seminary Refectory for the Lutheran Summer Assembly came to a close on Wednesday evening. This morning the final classes were held and during the day the majority of the visitors returned to their homes.

The week throughout was declared one of the best in the eight years' history of the Assembly. All who attended were pleased with the high character of the program, were delighted with the beauties of Gettysburg and the attractions at the Seminary where the majority of them were given accommodations.

Tangible expression to this was given at Wednesday evening's business meeting in resolutions and by the decision to hold next year's Assembly here. A petition will be sent to the Seminary Board of Trustees asking them to grant again the use of their buildings and grounds for the 1915 meeting.

At the business meeting Wednesday night all the former officers were re-elected: president, Rev. S. Winfield Herma, Harrisburg; vice president, Dr. J. A. Singmaster and Dr. W. A. Granville, Gettysburg; secretary, Rev. George N. Lauffer, Newville; treasurer, Rev. John H. Meyer, Jersey City.

Earlier in the evening Dr. H. B. Stock conducted the impressive sunset devotional service which he had arranged to conclude the series of twilight meetings of which he had charge during the week. The Men's Chorus of his Carlisle church sang beautifully a number of times. The fourteen singers had come by automobile and returned immediately after the service.

Following the business session a reception was given in the Refectory. Dr. Singmaster presided and was in a most happy vein. Among those who responded to his call for speeches were Miss Sallie M. Protzman, Baltimore; Rev. E. Kahl, Greensburg; Mrs. C. P. Wiles, Philadelphia; and Mrs. E. C. Cronk, Columbia, South Carolina. After the serving of refreshments the evening came to a close.

THROWN FROM WAGONS

Horses Figure in Several Accidents in the County.

John Royer, tenant on the Lewis Mizell farm near town, received a number of bruises about the shoulders and legs when he was caught in the lines of a runaway horse on the Harrisburg Road near Rock Creek Wednesday evening. The horse had taken fright at an automobile and Mr. Royer became fast in the lines when he was thrown out of the wagon. The animal was caught about a mile away by Allen Dubbs and Eugene Topper who happened along in an automobile. The wagon was somewhat damaged. Mr. Royer was not seriously hurt.

While Martin Felty and a companion, of near New Chester, were returning from East Berlin, their horse took fright near the East Berlin bridge, and started to run away. Both men were thrown from the buggy, which was soon afterward demolished by the frightened animal. Neither man was injured in the fall to the ground. The horse was found the next evening near New Chester, standing quietly between two trees.

M. A. Hinkle, wife and little daughter, of near Bermudian, were driving to Sunday School on Sunday when they were thrown in a heap in the road when one of the rear wheels came off the spindle. They escaped without a scratch.

A hen making a nest and laying some eggs on an apple tree was the indirect cause of Peter Brough, of Latimore township, receiving a broken collar bone one day recently. Mr. Brough climbed up on the tree to gather the eggs, slipped and fell to the ground receiving a broken collar bone and a number of painful bruises.

MILDRED I. KEMPER

Child of Mr. and Mrs. Kemper, of Heidlersburg.

Mildred Irene, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Kemper, of near Heidlersburg, died on Monday, aged 3 months and 24 days.

NEW OXFORD HAS RED MEN PARADE

Demonstration in which a Number of Tribes will Take Part. Pale-faces to March with Indians Several Bands in the Parade.

For the second time this summer, New Oxford will be afforded an opportunity of witnessing a big parade and celebration. This evening at 7 o'clock, there will be held a parade of New Oxford palefaces and visiting Red Men incidental to the institution of a tribe of Red Men in that place, the exercises to be held in the P. O. S. of A. room in the Livingston building.

About 40 palefaces have signified their intentions of joining the New Oxford tribe of Red Men. A special train from Hanover will bring the Hanover and Littlestown tribes and many visitors to New Oxford. The train will arrive at 6:55 o'clock p. m., and it is scheduled to leave for Hanover at midnight. The route of the parade will be the same as that on the evening of July 6th, at the P. O. S. of A. celebration.

The order of the parade will be as follows:

Chief Scouts.
Knights of Pythias Band, of Hanover.
Minnawaukaru Tribe, No. 250, of Hanover.
Members of Makusa Tribe, No. 213, of York, and of the Littlestown Tribe.
Van Horn Drum Corps, of Philadelphia.
New Oxford Tribe of Palefaces.
Metosssa Tribe, No. 363, of York Springs.
Imperial Band, of Pleasant Hill.
Kanawha Tribe, No. 452 of Hampton.
Anooka Tribe, No. 525, of Labott.
Spring Grove Band.
Oniska Tribe, No. 40, of East Berlin.

New Oxford merchants and citizens have decorated their stores and homes in honor of the occasion. The Red Men colors are red, white, blue, and yellow.

It is expected that a big crowd will be in New Oxford during the evening.

MANY OFFENDERS

Young Boy and McSherrystown Woman Held for Court.

Robert, minor son of Charles McSherry, of McSherrystown, was arrested by Officer John L. Dougherty, on a warrant issued on oath of Charles Ackerman, of Mt. Pleasant, charging him with malicious mischief. A second warrant was issued charging the lad on oath of James Timmons, of the same place, with a like offense. A hearing was held before Justice Lilly, and the defendant held under bail for the action of the grand jury. It is alleged that the boy took a horse belonging to Mr. Ackerman, and a buggy the property of James Timmons, from the stable at the National Hotel, and was seen misusing both.

Mrs. Mary Weaver, of McSherrystown, was arrested by Officer John L. Dougherty, on a warrant issued by "Squire V. H. Lilly, charged on oath of Mrs. Mary E. Weaver, a neighbor, with assault and battery. After the hearing Justice Lilly held the defendant for the action of the grand jury.

Harry Miller, of Harrisburg, was taken to jail in a wagon on Wednesday afternoon when Officer Emmons found him displaying obscene literature on the Square. Miller became violent and Constable Wilson assisted in making the arrest, the wagon being pressed into service to facilitate matters. This morning he was held for Court in default of bail.

Mr. Wilson placed two more train riders in jail Wednesday night after the arrival of the Western Express.

FUNERAL NOTICE

Opportunity will be Given to View George Sheaffer's Body.

The body of George Sheaffer, formerly of Gettysburg, who died suddenly Tuesday afternoon on a train near Baltimore, will be brought to this place Friday morning and the funeral held upon the arrival of the 10:24 train over the Western Maryland, conducted by Dr. A. E. Wagner. An opportunity will be given friends to view the body. Interment will be made in Evergreen Cemetery.

Aug. 8—Base Ball. Hanover, Nixon Field.

THRESHERMEN TO SOME GET RELIEF

Adams County Men, who Organized Several Months ago, Secure Some Concessions from Provisions of Objectionable Laws.

The organization of Adams County threshermen, effected several months ago with others throughout the state, to protest against the recently enacted laws pertaining to traction engines, has evidently been of some avail, for word now comes from Harrisburg that some of the provisions of the objectionable legislation are not to be enforced.

Recognizing that the height of the harvest season, in a state of such agricultural importance as Pennsylvania, would make necessary the use of a large number of traction engines on the roads, Highway Commissioner Bigelow decided to suspend certain of the rules promulgated for these machines on the highways so that farmers and others interested in the harvesting of crops might not be inconvenienced by the rules which were felt to be onerous.

The protests received by the State Highway Department concerning the law governing the operation of traction engines led Commissioner Bigelow to grant every possible request that might expedite the operation of these machines on the highways during the agricultural season.

To this end he authorized owners of traction engines equipped with cleats other than those prescribed by law to operate their machines on the highways during the year of 1914, with a view to having the next legislature modify the existing law.

It is the opinion of Commissioner Bigelow that the law should be so amended as to make a distinction between the farmer's traction engine and the big tractor used to haul freight and heavy loads, since it is the latter class of engines which cause the greater damage to the highways.

Another step taken by the commissioner to assist the agricultural interests was the suspension of the rule governing the operation of traction engines so that those owning engines of more than 100 inches in width, used for agricultural purposes, can have them registered.

FARM PURCHASED

Maryland Man Buys Farm Near New Oxford. Possession in Fall.

James L. Brady has sold the farm which he purchased two years ago from Theodore E. Warner, about one half mile from New Oxford, known as the "Maple Poultry Farm", to Spencer I. Myers, of Roslyn, Md., on private terms. Mr. Myers removed his household effects to the farm this week but will not get full possession of the place until early Fall. Mr. Brady expects to move to Edgegrove. Mr. Myers had been conducting a general store at Sparrow's Point, Md., until about two years ago, when he disposed of the business there and engaged in the same business at Roslyn, disposing of the latter a few weeks ago. His family and he will stay with Mrs. W. B. Myers, and Mrs. Louisa Cook, in New Oxford, until he gets full possession of his new purchase.

WENT TO PEN MAR

Reunion on Mountain Takes People from Gettysburg.

Among the Gettysburg people who attended the big Old Fellows' reunion at Pen Mar to-day were the following: Mrs. L. L. Sheads, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Plank and daughters, Samuel Wiser and son, Donald, Frank Patterson, J. A. Albin, Miss Emma Thorn, Miss Edith Singley, Samuel Carbaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Hemler, Reuben Rupp, Mrs. Edward Zinkand and daughter, Edna, David Yohe, Albert Menchey, Norman Tate, Harry Lackner, Mrs. Emory Forrest, P. M. Bruner, T. J. Winebrenner, Miss Ruth Miller, Mrs. Guy Bruner. Eighty tickets were sold here.

GO INTO CAMP

Masons and Young Men Go to Streams for Annual Outings.

The Masonic Camping Club went by automobile this morning to their house along the Monocacy for their annual outing.

Camp Sing Sing, composed of a number of young men of town, took their equipment to Dicks' Dam to-day for a ten days' outing.

LETTERS FROM COUNTY TOWNS

Correspondents send in Many Items of Interesting News from their Respective Towns. Personals and Many Brief Items.

FAIRFIELD

Fairfield—Everybody is most cordially invited to a Good Fellowship Service in the Methodist church Sunday afternoon, August 9th, at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. George Murray Klepper, the pastor, will preach on "Cool Water from a Deep Well". Old and young are invited.

For the repose of the soul of Mrs. Anna Brandt, a High Mass of Requiem will be celebrated Friday at 6:30 a. m. in the Church of Saint Mary's, Fairfield. Mrs. Brandt died at her home in New York City in 1912.

John M. Musselman and daughter, Miss Clara, William Musselman, wife and daughter, Florence, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Sheffer, D. R. Stoops, wife and son, visited friends at Middletown, Md., on Sunday. The trip was made in the McGlaughlin and Slonaker automobiles.

Daniel Johnson, of Hamiltonban township, Misses Margaret and Lillian Minter, of Arendtsville, and Alma Kittinger, of Fairfield, spent the week-end at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Donaldson, on Route 1, Fairfield.

Edward Miller and family are off on an automobile trip to the west, going as far as Michigan.

Guy McGlaughlin and wife, of York, are visiting his parents on Water street.

J. Quincy Jacobs has purchased an Oakland automobile.

D. Hill Rock, of Philadelphia, spent several days at his home here this week.

Mrs. Andrew Low and children, of Waynesboro, are circulating among relatives in this place and vicinity.

Mrs. B. E. Kittinger, of Chambersburg, is spending some time with her daughter, Mrs. R. S. Reindollar.

Miss Marie McConnell, of Mt. Carmel, was a recent guest of Miss Helen Neely.

Miss Alice Spangler is visiting relatives in Baltimore.

Charles B. Harbaugh is having a large bay window built on his town house.

Robert Cunningham, of Hoboken, N. J., is spending some time with his parents here.

NEW OXFORD

New Oxford—Miss Mae Gilbert, Center Square, is spending the week at the home of her uncle, O. D. Gilbert and family, at Westminster.

John M. Swamley and wife, of Harrisburg, visited at the home of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Swamley this week.

Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Leh, of Hampton, are on a few days' visit to his home in Allentown. Dr. T. C. Miller, of Abbottstown, takes care of Dr. Leh's practice during his absence.

The following spent Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Weaver, in Oxford township: Mrs. Charles Winand and sons, Glenn, Charles and George; Miss Mildred Myers and Romolo Legore, of Hanover, and Miss Nervie Legore, of Philadelphia.

George A. Klingel left on Tuesday morning for a week's sojourn at Fredericksburg, Virginia. He will also visit Washington and other places before returning home.

Recent visitors at the home of M. G. Colestock were Charles Dennis and family, of Deardorff's mill; Henry Kime, of Hampton, Mrs. George Colestock.

Jacob S. Taughinbaugh spent Sunday at the home of Willis Thomas, in Tyrone township; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Albert, of near Clear Springs, York county, spent the day at the same place.

James W. Barnitz and J. Frank Blair are spending several days at Atlantic City.

TAKEN ILL

Battlefield Guard Taken Ill while on Duty.

W. H. Lott, guard on the Round Top section of the battlefield, was taken suddenly ill while attending to his duties Wednesday afternoon. He was seen to fall over and people gave him preliminary attention after which he was brought to his home. He is much improved to-day.

WHEN in Hanover go to Hotel O'Bold, Lewis Ramer, proprietor.—advertisement 1

THE GETTYSBURG TIMES

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W. LAVERE HAFER,
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PHILIP R. BIKLE,
President.

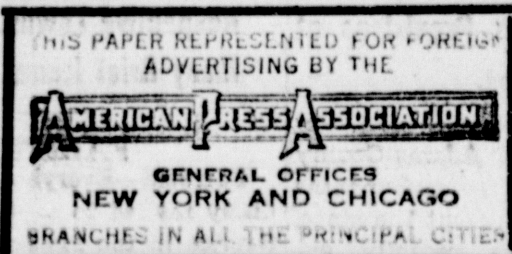
PHILIP R. BIKLE, Editor.

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BELL PHONE UNITED PHONE
Office in Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.



Want ads. One cent per word each insertion. Two cents a word if guaranteed first page position. Resolutions of respect, poetry and memorials one cent per word.

TO OUR READERS

The Gettysburg Times takes absolutely no part in politics, being neutral on all such matters. Anything that appears in our general news columns, concerning state or national politics, is furnished us by The American Press Association, a concern which gives the same news to Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, or Socialist papers and which is strictly non-partisan. Our advertising columns are open to all candidates of all parties.

Why not do the Painting Now?

Wetherill's Ready Mixed Guaranteed Paint will insure that you are using the proper ingredients. A little care on your part will insure its proper application. We carry all the popular shades in any size can.

Stock and Poultry Foods

including the various desinfectants are a part of our regular line. Inquiry will show that we carry your favorite brand.

Adams County Hardware Co.

If You Are Away For a Few Days or a Month

HAVE the TIMES sent to you and don't miss the home news.

We will change your address as willingly for one day as for a year.

It is no trouble and we are glad to do it.

BELL TELEPHONE 6 M.
UNITED TELEPHONE 91 W.

FOR SALE
We have a large supply of PEACH BASKETS on hand.

Asper's Milling & Produce Co.,
ASPER, PA.

FIGHT ON; REPEL FOES

LORD KITCHENER.

General Who May Command
Great Britain's Army.



Belgium, as heretofore, may be the scene of decisive battles.

Fierce Fighting in Belgium.

Fierce fighting is on in Belgium, the cities of Liege and Namur are being bombarded by the Germans, and the Brussels war office reported that the Kaiser's infantry was defeated in an attack on Liege.

It is reported that the Germans were completely repulsed in the fighting and were unable to renew their attack on Liege.

A Brussels dispatch says: "In the fighting between Germans and Belgians near Vise, a platoon of Prussian cavalry was almost annihilated by the heavy firing of the Belgians from a building on the bank of the river. The Prussians, in revenge, the newspaper says, fired on civilians. At Flemall, near Argenteau, a Belgian force surprised a body of Prussians and killed ten officers and eighty men. The Belgian losses were two officers killed and ten men wounded."

At least two columns of Germans, comprising not less than 80,000 men, have invaded Belgium. They captured and virtually destroyed Vise, a town of 3000 population, and then pushed on toward Liege. Vise and Argenteau are reported in flames.

The Germans also violated Dutch territory by entering The Netherlands at Tilburg, and it was officially announced that they had violated the neutrality of Switzerland in the same manner.

War was declared on Belgium by Germany because of the refusal of the Belgians to facilitate the movement of German troops for an invasion of France. The Belgians are enthusiastic for the defense of their fatherland and look confidently for an early British expedition to come to their aid.

Serious anti-German riots occurred at Antwerp, and that Belgian city, as well as Liege and Namur, were declared in a state of siege. In St. Petersburg a mob destroyed the German embassy building.

Naval activity was reported in the Far East from Shanghai. The North German Lloyd liner Prinz Eitel Friedrich was being fitted with guns at Tsing Tau. The German squadron has left Tsing Tau and has sailed to the northward.

Austrians Meet Reverse.
Reports from Serbia say the Austrians have met with reverses and have been driven back from the border. General Putnik, Serbian chief of staff, is ill and his son was wounded in the recent fighting.

Several thousand Germans and Austrians are still in Paris, and many have been arrested there as spies. Scotland Yard detectives made a number of raids and many arrests of German and Austrians in London, finding stores of bombs and rifles in the houses.

Wealthy Americans stranded in London have purchased the steamship Viking to assist in bringing home tourists. The vessel can carry 300 passengers and is expected to sail from Liverpool about Monday.

CABLES ARE CUT

Germany Isolated by Severing of Wires Near the Azores.

New York, Aug. 6.—Direct cable communication with Germany was stopped. The German Atlantic cable lines from New York to Emden, by way of the Azores, were cut at some point off the Azores, possibly by British warships.

The Commercial Cable company which operates the American end of this line, made the announcement of the cutting and refused to accept any messages for Germany.

It was denied that the lines had been cut by British warships on this side of the Atlantic. The cable was working, according to announcement as far as the Azores.

Not the Real Thing.

"You needn't get the idea," bawled one Irishman to another, "that just because you have a flannel mouth, you can pull the wool over my eyes!"

BIG NAVAL BELGIANS

Germans Are Beaten at Sea.

LOSE THREE CRUISERS

Kaiser's Warships Sink British Mine Laying Ship.

RUSSIANS ARE REPULSED

France Hurls 1,000,000 Men Against Germans.

London, Aug. 6.—Now that Great Britain has declared war on Germany, all Europe is involved in a struggle such as never before has been witnessed. Already severe fighting is reported by land and sea.

As it is, the Triple Entente—Great Britain, France and Russia—with Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro, are battling with Germany and Austria-Hungary. Other lesser nations may soon be involved in the struggle, joining the conflict in the hope of self-preservation.

Reports of three naval battles marked the opening of war between Great Britain and Germany.

In the Mediterranean the British and French squadrons joined in pursuit of the German warships that had bombarded the French towns of Bona and Philippeville, in Algeria.

The opposing squadrons met off the coast of Morocco and in the resultant battle the German cruiser Panther is reported to have been sunk and the cruisers Gressau and Goeben to have been captured. No report of the killed or wounded was received.

The German Mediterranean fleet has been ordered to effect a junction with the Austrian fleet. The latter is reported to have sought refuge in the north of Trieste and may be bottled up there by the British and French.

Naval Battle in North Sea.

A naval battle between the Germans and the British also is reported from the North Sea, where the decisive struggle for control of the seas is expected at any time.

The battle was reported as probably thirty miles east of Hull. Heavy guns were heard, but the result and the actual forces engaged are not yet known.

New Castle and Shields, Eng., reported orders to prepare for the reception of wounded men. Public halls were arranged as temporary hospitals. "Great Britain declares war on Germany. Capture or destroy the enemy," was the command flashed to Vice Admiral Jellicoe the instant war was declared.

A British mine layer was sunk by a German fleet in the North Sea. A British torpedo boat destroyer escaped. French destroyers captured two German sailing vessels at the entrance to the North Sea.

British warships captured a treasure ship, the Hamburg-American liner Belgica, which was bound from Boston to Hamburg.

All preparations for the war are being completed rapidly in Great Britain. The mobilization is proceeding swiftly. Twenty-one thousand soldiers are to be supplied by Canada. All railways and other means of transportation in England have been taken over by the government, as have the wireless stations.

The declaration of war was received throughout Great Britain with the greatest enthusiasm, even the factions in Ireland laying aside their home rule quarrel, prepared to fight together in a common cause.

The American embassy has taken over British diplomatic interests in Berlin. The United States is now acting for Great Britain in Germany, for Germany in France, and for France in Austria.

England to Send 150,000 to Belgium. It was announced that Great Britain would send an expedition of 150,000 men into Belgium to meet the German advance.

Austrians fired on a Russian aeroplane on the Austro-Russian frontier. Two Russian officers were killed when the airships crashed to earth. The Germans repulsed an attack by Russians on the frontier town of Memel.

France has rushed 1,000,000 men to the Belgian frontier. This force is under the French chief-of-staff, General Joffre.

The French fortress of Longwy is besieged, according to report, and with three German columns already in the province of Meurthe et Moselle, preparations are being made to attack Nancy.

Belgium gave permission to France and Great Britain to send troops through her territory. The Belgians are expecting expeditions at once.

Daily Thought.

Man's highest merit always is, as much as possible, to rule external circumstances, and as little as possible to let himself be ruled by them.—Goethe.

MRS. WOODROW WILSON.

President's Wife, Who Is Dying
In Washington.



BASE BALL SCORES

Following is the Result of Games Played Yesterday.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

At Chicago—Athletics, 7; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Bush, Schanz; Cicotte, Wolfgang, Schalk.
At Detroit—New York, 14; Detroit, 4. Batteries—Keating, Caldwell,weeney; Williams, Boshier, Cavel, Baer, McKee.
At St. Louis—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 0. Batteries—Leonard, Carrigan; Levern, Hoch, Taylor, Crossin.
At Cleveland—Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2. Batteries—Blandine, Egan; Johnson, Williams.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Athletics 31 60 St. Louis 48 50 490	
Boston 56 44 560 Chicago 48 52 480	
Washn. 54 44 551 N. York 44 56 440	
Detroit 52 49 515 Cleveland 33 69 324	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 0. Batteries—Mayer, Kilmer; Schneider, Clark, Gonzales.
At Boston—Boston, 4; Pittsburgh, 0. Batteries—James, Gowdy; O'Toole, Kautleiner, Gibson.
At New York—New York, 3; Chicago, 0. Batteries—Trescott, McLean; Lavender, Archer.
At Brooklyn—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 0. Batteries—Doak, Snyder; Reulbach, Atkinson, McCarty.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
N. York 55 37 598 Philada. 47 59 479	
Boston 52 45 536 Cin. 46 51 474	
St. Louis 52 47 525 Brooklyn 40 55 440	
Boston 48 45 516 Pittsburg 40 53 430	

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

At Pittsburgh—St. Louis, 3; Pittsburgh, 2. Batteries—Groome, Simon; Leclair, Walker, Kerr, Berry.
At Brooklyn—Brooklyn, 4; Kansas City, 3. Batteries—Seaton, Land; Stone, Adams, Easterly.
At Buffalo—Indianapolis, 5; Buffalo, 4. Batteries—Moseley, Raliden; Blair, Schmitz.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Chicago 56 43 568 Buffalo 46 47 495	
Baltim. 52 41 559 Kan. City 44 55 441	
Brooklyn 49 41 544 St. Louis 42 56 429	
Indianapolis 50 43 538 Pittsburg 40 53 430	

TRI-STATE LEAGUE.

At Lancaster—Reading, 8; Lancaster, 1 (1st game). Batteries—Baker, Nagle; Wertz, Jarosek.
Reading, 5; Lancaster, 1 (2d game).
At Trenton—Trenton, 10; Allentown, 2 (1st game).
Trenton, 6; Allentown, 5 (2d game).
At Wilmington—Harrisburg, 6; Wilmington, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

W. L. P. C.	W. L. P. C.
Harrisburg 53 25 671 Wilming 38 38 500	
Allentown 49 39 620 Trenton 34 44 436	
Reading 41 37 526 Lancaster 20 60 250	

Airships Await British Fleet.

Groningen, Netherlands, Aug. 6.—A squadron of dirigibles and aeroplanes supplied with bombs to drop upon the British warships, arrived at Wilhelmshaven and joined the German fleet. There are fourteen dirigibles and more than a score of aeroplanes assembled there.

German Torpedo Boat Sunk.

Copenhagen, Aug. 6.—A German torpedo boat was blown up and sunk in the Baltic Sea, off Gedser, when one of her boilers burst. Thirty men were drowned. The Danish Lightship off the Gedser Reef sent news of the disaster.

Ask Americans' Release.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Representations have been made to the German government of the immediate release of Americans interned there during the mobilization.

GENERAL MARKETS

PHILADELPHIA — FLOUR firm; winter clear, \$4.10@4.25; city mills, fancy, \$5@5.40.
RYE FLOUR firm; per barrel, \$3.60@3.70.
HEAT firm; No. 2 red, 88¢@89¢.
CORN firm; No. 2 yellow, 86½¢@87¢.
OATS steady; No. 2 white, 45¢@45½¢; lower grades, 43½¢.
POTATOES steady; per bbl., \$1@1.25.
POULTRY: Live steady; hens, 16¢@17¢; old roosters, 12¢@13¢. Dressed firm; choice fowls, 20¢@21¢; old roosters, 13¢.
BUTTER firm; fancy creamery, 32¢.
EGGS steady; selected, 30¢@32¢; nearby, 27¢; western, 27¢.

Live Stock Prices.

CHICAGO—HOGS lower; bulk of sales, \$5@5.25; light, \$5.25@5.75; mixed, \$5.80@5.55; heavy, \$7.50@8.40; rough, \$7.70@7.80; pigs, \$7@8.60.
CATTLE weak; beefs, \$7.10@9.90; Texas steers, \$6.40@7.75; western steers, \$7.30@8.40; stockers and feeders, \$5.30@5.35; cows and heifers, \$3.00@9.10; calves, \$7.50@11.25.
SHEEP steady; native, \$5.15@5.90; western, \$5.25@5.90; yearlings, \$5.30@6.60; wethers, native, \$6@8.05; Yearling, \$6.40@8.15.

LOST: on battlefield lady's handbag containing gold watch, cash and fountain pen. Reward at National Park Commission office.—advertisement

WILSON OFFERS TO MEDIATE

U. S. Offers Aid to Bring About Peace.

ACTS AS MATTER OF DUTY

It is Considered Possible That England and France Will Accept President's Good Offices.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The president has sent the following message to Emperor William, Emperor Nicholas, Emperor Francis Joseph, President Poincare and King George:

"As official head of one of the powers signatory to The Hague convention, I feel it to be my privilege and my duty under article three of that convention to say to you in a spirit of most earnest friendship that I should welcome an opportunity to act in the interest of European peace, either now or any other time that might be thought more suitable, as an occasion to serve you and all concerned in a way that would afford me lasting cause for gratitude and happiness."

A hope that the president's offer might be accepted was prevalent in official circles, because it is not necessary for any of the warring powers to change the present military status if they accept it. Article seven of The Hague convention provides:

"The acceptance of mediation cannot, unless there be an agreement to the contrary, have the effect of interrupting, delaying or hindering mobilization or other measures or preparations for war."

"If it takes place after the commencement of hostilities the military operations in progress are not interrupted in the absence of an agreement to the contrary."

From informal inquiries which the American diplomats have been making of their own initiative for several days it appeared probable to officials that England and France might accept the tender of good offices. An acceptance by Great Britain, it is presumed, would mean similar action by her allies, Russia and France.

All eyes are now turned on Berlin, where it is believed the decision on mediation really lies. Ambassador Gerard has been conspicuously active since hostilities began in his efforts to suggest some way for a pacific settlement and the general trend of opinion in White House circles was one of optimism.

Another basis for hope was the fact that inasmuch as the United States is in no way party to the European dispute, a rejection of her tender of good offices would be contrary to the spirit of The Hague convention, which specifically suggests that "in case of serious disagreement or conflict, the signatory powers agree to have recourse, as far as circumstances allow, to the good offices or mediation of one or more friendly powers."

LUSITANIA FLEES FOR HARBOR

Pursued by Germans, She Is Making For Portland, Me.

Portland, Me., Aug. 6.—A local wireless operator intercepted dispatches indicating that the liner Lusitania, which sailed from New York, was being pursued by German war vessels and had turned back and was making for Portland.

The intercepted message also stated that a British cruiser is in pursuit of the two German warships which are chasing the Lusitania. The British cruiser wirelessed the Lusitania that she was coming to her assistance.

Heavy Firing Heard.

Quebec, N. Y., Aug. 6.—Heavy firing was heard for a time to the east of this place and rumors spread about an engagement between foreign war ships.

RESERVISTS STRANDED

Thousands in New York That Cannot Reach Europe.

New York, Aug. 6.—In New York are 12,000 able-bodied men seeking transportation to Europe for service in the armies of the warring powers.

Another army of 6000 is registered on the books of the general consulates of the nations involved in the war and still other thousands have signified by telegraph their intention to volunteer whenever called upon or at such time as transportation is furnished them to Europe.

The majority of the reservists and volunteers from out of town are with out funds; then cannot return to their homes in this country because other men have taken their jobs, and they can't go to war because their governments are unable to provide transportation.

Cup Races Are Off.

London, Aug. 6.—Sir Thomas Lipton formally announced the withdrawal of the Shamrock IV. from the international yacht races. The challenger is now at the Azores, having gone too far on her trip to America.

Koenigen Luise Is Sunk.

London, Aug. 6.—It was officially announced that the British cruiser Amphion had sunk the Hamburg-American line steamer Koenigen Luise, which had been fitted out for mine laying.

CAMPING in the mountains.

Get up a party and go to Pen Mar. Furnished cottage, six double beds, \$15 week, \$50 month, \$100 season. Hampson, 205 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.—advertisement

PERSONAL NOTES AND BRIEF ITEMS

Paragraphs of News Telling of the Happenings in and about Town People Visiting Here and Those Sojourning Elsewhere.

Roy Eckenrode, of Pittsburgh, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eckenrode, of South Washington street, had his right arm broken at the wrist.

Miss Addie Swartz, of Hanover, is spending a week as the guest of her cousin, Miss Myrtle Sheely.

Miss Etta Benner has returned to Philadelphia after spending her vacation at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Benner.

Mrs. Minnigh, of West Middle street, is spending the day in Biglerville.

Mrs. Julius F. Seebach has returned to Hollidaysburg after visiting at the home of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. John A. Himes on Carlisle street.

Irvin Johnston, of Harrisburg, has returned after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Warner on West street.

Miss Janet Cunningham, of Fairfield, is visiting Miss Nellie Weaver at her home on Baltimore street.

Miss Nellie K. Blocher, of Carlisle street, is spending two weeks at Asbury Park and New York City, accompanied by her friend, Miss Sara Brumbaugh of Roaring Springs.

Miss Margaret Twoomey, of York street, has returned home after visiting friends in Wilmington, Delaware.

Rev. Will M. Seligman is a visitor in town to-day.

William Martin, of West Middle street, is spending the day in York.

Miss Florence I. Newcomer, of York Haven, is visiting at the home of D. M. Stouffer on Carlisle street.

H. O. Himes, of Baltimore street, is a visitor in York to-day.

Mrs. A. Pettis, of Railroad street, is spending several days with friends in Hanover.

Miss Anna Hedner, of Reading, is visiting at the home of J. A. Tawney on West Middle street.

Rev. Fred Diehl, of Wellsboro, Pa., is visiting in town.

Mrs. Reiling has returned to Harrisburg after visiting friends in town.

Miss Blanche Benner has returned to her home after spending a month at Ocean City, New Jersey.

Harry Veiner, of Stratton street, is a business visitor in Baltimore to-day.

Miss Olive G. Kitzmiller, of Philadelphia, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Jacob Kitzmiller and other relatives here, coming to Gettysburg from Baltimore where she spent some time with her brother, Guyon, Kitzmiller, and family.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kalbfleisch, who are spending a week at Caladonia, entertained the following guests Wednesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. John Walter, Miss Miles, Mrs. William McG. Tawney.

Miss May Belle Lott and Miss Blanche Noel, who have been visiting friends in Littlestown and Hanover, have returned home.

Mrs. Peppel, of Washingtonville, Ohio, and Miss Ziegler, of Honolulu, are guests of Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Wagner at the College Church Parsonage.

Mrs. Mary McCauley and two daughters, of Philadelphia, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John M. Blocher at their home on Carlisle street.

Mr. and Mrs. Norman Butt, after spending a week with A. H. Butt, have returned to Harrisburg.

Miss Carrie Miller, of Steinwehr avenue, has gone to Clearfield to visit relatives and friends.

Misses Dora and Edna Hinchman, of Brooklyn, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. Danner Buehler, East Middle street.

Mrs. Annie Metz has returned to Philadelphia after visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Smith, Carlisle street.

Miss Virginia Buck, of Baltimore, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Miller at their home on York street.

Miss Blanche Horner, of Kansas, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Theodore McAllister at their home on East High street.

Miss Anna Doersom is spending some time in Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Stine have moved from York to Gettysburg and are residing on East Middle street.

Earl G. McClellan has gone to Mt. Gretna to attend National Guard Encampment.

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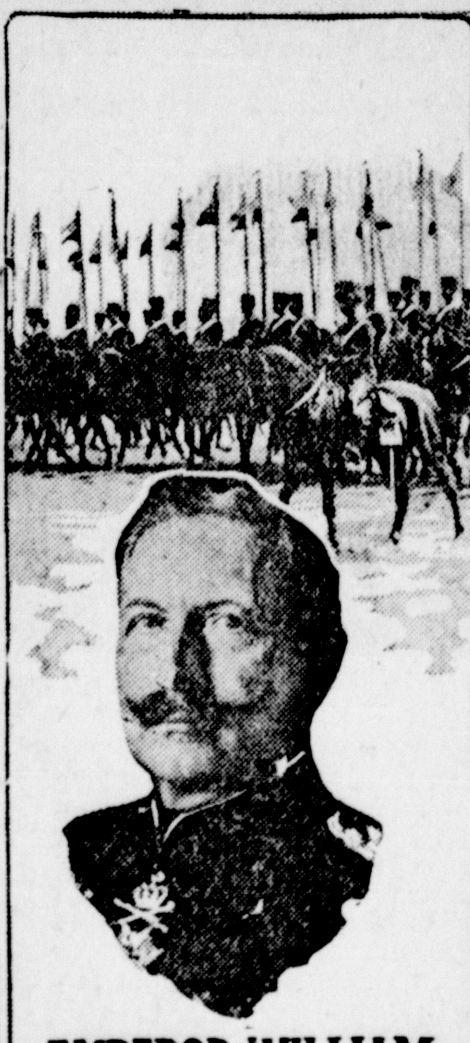
THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE



KING VICTOR EMMAUEL
AND ITALIAN SOLDIERS.
ARMY WAR FOOTING
1,200,000



EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH
AND AUSTRIAN CAVALRY.
WAR STRENGTH
2,000,000



EMPEROR WILLIAM
AND GERMAN CAVALRY.
ARMY WAR STRENGTH
5,200,000

The Triple Alliance

Germany, Austria and Italy Joined In Strong Bond For Offensive and Defensive War

By ERNEST WELLECK.

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THE triple alliance at present existing between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, was originally formed on May 20, 1882, and renewed from time to time, the last time on Dec. 7, 1912. It was the crowning masterpiece, and next to the unification of Germany, the greatest diplomatic achievement of Prince Bismarck, Germany's great "iron chancellor." It was really the outgrowth of the dual alliance between Germany and Austria concluded on Oct. 7, 1879, and signed at Vienna by Count Andrassy, then Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, and Prince Reuss, at that time German ambassador at the Austrian court.

In his "Reminiscences" Prince Bismarck with remarkable candor explained the considerations which prompted him to form the alliance with Austria. He realized the necessity of protecting Germany against aggression by an alliance with another great power. An alliance with France, for obvious reasons, was out of the question. The choice was between Russia and Austria-Hungary. Bismarck did not hesitate long with his decision in favor of Austria.

He knew that Russia would be a more powerful ally but with his usual keenness and almost prophetic foresight he realized that such an alliance would in the end be fatal to the national and racial interests of the Teutonic peoples of Europe. He foresaw the tremendous growth of pan-Slavism so carefully nurtured and disseminated by Russia and aiming at the supremacy in Europe of the Slavs, with Russia as the ruling power. Bismarck knew that Austria, in a greater measure even, was threatened by the ascendancy of the Slavs and had even more reason than Germany to fear Russian aggression and interference, particularly in the Balkan peninsula.

Austria as a Bulwark.
The preservation of Austria as a bulwark against pan-Slavism was considered necessary by Bismarck to maintain the balance of power in Europe and insure the continuance of peace. Racial kinship, national traditions and common interests strongly favored Austria as the natural ally of Germany, and these considerations induced the chancellor to conclude the defensive alliance of 1879.

Under the terms of the original treaty the two powers were to combine their entire military strength for mutual support in case either of the two powers should be attacked by Russia. Should one of the two allied powers be attacked by some other power the other agreed not to support the attacking power and to preserve at least a neutral attitude friendly to the allied power. Should Russia support the attacking power, however, the two allies should make common cause against the enemy as if Russia had been the aggressor.

The terms of the alliance were rather one-sided and lacked the element of reciprocity. Under the agreement the two allied powers were bound to support one the other only against Russia. But only Austria was in imminent danger of being attacked by Russia. Germany's most dangerous enemy was

France, and not Russia. Yet, under the terms of the alliance, Austria was bound only to preserve a state of friendly neutrality should Germany be attacked by France. To protect the interests of Germany Bismarck arranged in 1881 a neutrality treaty with Russia, which was canceled, however, a few years later by his successor, Caprivi.

Italy Versus France.
Italy entered the triple alliance in 1882, soon after the French invasion of Tunis had roused the Italian people to a point of wrath and bitterness which for the moment quite extinguished all ancient grudges toward Austria and even temporarily quieted the agitation for the "redemption" of the Trentino and Trieste.

This Italian bitterness toward France lasted until 1899. In its fiercest moments it provoked a tariff war which cost Italy many millions. The military expenditures necessary to keep Italy up to her engagements with her allies cost still more. As for Tunis, it remained French, and in 1899 and 1902 France and Italy recognized France in Tunis and Morocco as well. France agreed to an ultimate Italian protectorate in Tripoli.

With these treaties the Italian enthusiasm for the Austro-German alliance cooled visibly. The Italian desire to include in the kingdom the Italian speaking territories of Austria reasserted itself. Finally the Austrian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina brought Italy face to face with the possibility of a future Austrian expansion along the Adriatic in Albania, and the increasing strength of the Austrian fleet raised questions concerning the mastery of the Adriatic which profoundly stirred the whole nation.

Italy's Army Divided.
With the Tripolitan expedition the last sentimental connection with Berlin and Vienna vanished, if any still survived. From Berlin came a denunciation of Italian aggression which fairly astounded the Italians. While Paris journals viewed with calmness and even with a certain measure of sympathy Italian expansion, German newspapers denounced Italy as a worthless and perfidious ally and gave ready currency to reports of the brutality of Italian troops.

To all these sources of Italian bitterness there is now added the serious change in conditions the Tripolitan annexation has brought. Henceforth for many years a large Italian army will have to be kept in Tripoli. But in the event of a war between the triple alliance and the triple entente British and French fleets would command the communication with the Italian peninsula, while Egyptian and Algerian armies would be able to invade Tripoli itself. By her African expedition Italy has in a measure given hostages to the sea powers.

Weakened as an Ally.
As for the German aspect of the case, the Italian course toward Turkey weakened Italy manifestly as an ally since it diminished her European army and increased her vulnerability to Anglo-French attack. But, what was even more serious, it shattered the bonds between Germany and Turkey because, although Germany

had assumed the position of a protector of Turkey and in return counted upon the Turkish army as a reinforcement to the armies of the triple alliance, she was obliged to stand aside and permit her ally to attack and dismember her friend.

As for Austria, for nearly a dozen years the statesmen of the dual monarchy have perceived the change in the direction of Italian ambition. Trieste, the Trentino, the Bosnian annexation, the future of Albania—all of these are points where Italian and Austrian designs conflicted, and for several years Austria has been building fortifications from the Tyrol to the gulf of Cattaro and preparing for a conflict with Italy.

Based on Three Treaties.

The original triple alliance of 1882 was concluded for a term of five years, and when it expired in 1887 the irreconcilable and other radical factions in Italy strongly opposed the renewal of the agreement. It required all the influence and political persuasion of Premier Crispien to bring Italy into line. In 1891 the treaty was again renewed, as it was in 1902, but with added distrust and opposition on the part of Italy. The last renewal was for a term of twelve years, and in 1904 the alliance, somewhat modified in its terms, was renewed for ten years, with the provision that any one of the contracting powers had the right to cancel its adherence to the alliance by giving notice one year before the expiration of the treaty.

The last renewal of the alliance was made on Dec. 7, 1912, two years before the expiration of the agreement, and it is understood that this premature renewal was due to the fact that certain changes in the treaty were necessary so as to make the alliance more binding in view of the expected complications in the Balkan peninsula resulting from the annexation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina by Austria and the war in the Balkans.

The triple alliance is based upon three treaties: the first between Germany and Austria, the second between Germany and Italy, and the third between Austria and Italy. The terms of the treaty between Germany and Austria are practically the same as those of the original treaty of 1879 and are directed against Russia. The German-Italian treaty provides for mutual assistance in case either of the two powers should be attacked by France. By the terms of the treaty between Austria and Italy friendly neutrality is assured by Italy should Austria be attacked by Russia, and by Austria, should Italy be attacked by France. The terms of the treaties between Germany and Italy and between Austria and Italy have never been made public. The German-Austrian agreement, however, was published on Feb. 3, 1888, at the instigation of Bismarck, to put a stop to Russia's warlike preparations.

The Fleet of Italy.

Ostensibly the treaties upon which the alliance is based provide only for the conduct and attitude of the contracting powers in the event of war with Russia or France.

There is little doubt, however, that under these general terms specifications were made as to the conduct of each of the powers interested in time of peace. It thus became evident soon after the rearrangement of the treaty by Bismarck and Crispien at Friedrichsruh, in the spring of 1887, that Italy had undertaken to maintain a formidable fleet on the Mediterranean, while as a quid pro quo Italian agricultural products were to have convenient access to Germany and Austria. It is also evident that since Germany has begun to construct a modern fleet, Italy has not maintained the fleet of the late eighties in first class order or augmented it by distinctively modern craft.

Life's Service and Joys.
Hail, social life! Into thy pleasing bounds I come to pay the common stock, my share of service, and, in glad return, to taste thy comforts, thy protected joys.—Thomson.

Runk and Peckman's Reality Report

To Our Customers:

It is now three years since we opened our Real Estate Office in Adams County. We have sold almost two hundred properties in that time, which shows that our business has been a benefit to this community and our method of handling real estate meets with the entire approval of buyers and sellers. We do not buy or speculate in the properties we handle. We have no financial interest in any of them except as agent for the owner. Our business is to sell for a small commission, our customers getting the whole benefit of the bargains which appear in our list.

We have other properties on our office lists. If you do not find what you want here, write call or 'phone us and we will do all we can to accommodate you. You will be under no obligation whatever, as we never insist that anyone buy what he does not want. It is our business to show you something from our list that will suit you in price, terms and location. In this way we serve the buyer as well as the owner.

We also have an office at Chambersburg, Pa. Properties listed in Adams County are also listed at Chambersburg, and if you are interested in Real Estate in the Cumberland Valley we can be of service to you in that field. All properties offered subject to prior sale. We also negotiate loans on Real Estate for our clients.

ADAMS COUNTY FARMS

3 1/2 ACRES—7 room frame house, outkitchen attached, well, chicken house and hog pen, located at a cross road 2 miles west of Gettysburg. Price \$850.00

10 ACRES—2 1/2 miles south west of Gettysburg, at Confederate Avenue, improved with a 7 room frame house, remodeled recently and has bath, hot and cold water, newly painted inside and out and papered, good new barn, chicken house, wind mill and water system to buildings, a nice home. Price \$2000.00

11 ACRES—1/2 mile from Cashtown, 107 fruit trees, some bearing, 3 acres cleared, balance in timber, improved with a 7 room weatherboarded house, well and barn, other buildings, excellent place for truck and fruit. Price \$1250.00

23 ACRES—1/2 mile from Round Top, 7 room frame house, bank barn, wagon shed, corn crib, hog pen, buggy house and chicken house, good repair, only 3 miles out of Gettysburg. Price \$1650.00

30 ACRE HOME 1/2 mile north of Gettysburg on the Biglerville Road, fenced into 5 fields, level land, 7 room brick house and summer kitchen, slate roof, smoke house and wood house, frame barn, large wagon shed, chicken house and hog pen, 2 wells and cistern, a fine home overlooking Gettysburg. Apply for Price

30 ACRE FARM 1/2 mile from Biglerville, all new buildings, 7 room frame house, slate roof, frame barn, 26 x 40 feet, 3 poultry houses, good poultry and fruit farm. Price \$1800.00

39 ACRES—fruit land in Highland township, 12 acres clear, balance timber, some saw timber, 45 bearing apple trees, 60 apple trees one and two years old, 65 peach trees will bear next year, 5 room frame house, barn for 5 head of stock, corn crib, chicken house, hog pen, chestnut soil, timber principally white oak, hickory and walnut, 1 1/2 miles from Knoxlyn Mills. Price \$1000.00

44 ACRES—4 miles north of Gettysburg, right at railroad station, 8 room frame house, cement cellar, 3 porches, all necessary outbuildings, 2 barns, 7 poultry houses, 180 bearing apple trees, 100 peach trees two years old, other fruit. Easy terms. \$4000.00

46 ACRES—2 miles north of Emmitsburg, 6 room weatherboarded house, low barn, other buildings, running water, granite soil produces well. Price \$1800.00

47 ACRES—3 1/2 miles north of Gettysburg, all clear, good weatherboarded house, ground barn, large wagon shed, hog pen and other buildings, fine for poultry and trucking. A cheap farm at \$1650.00

50 ACRES—without buildings, on the Emmitsburg Road, near Peach Orchard, fine land, fenced into 2 fields, an excellent building site. Apply for Price

54 ACRES—on Chambersburg Pike, all good buildings, nice land and one of the finest locations along that road. Apply for Particulars

60 ACRES—1/2 mile from East Berlin, 5 fields, clear and free from stones, school, store and mill close by, 8 room frame house with halls, good repair, bank barn, wagon shed and other buildings. Price \$2850.00

61 ACRES—2 miles from Brysonia, 22 acres clear, balance timber, 50 bearing apple trees, 2 springs and good well, log weatherboarded house of 7 rooms, low barn, apple soil and also excellent for potatoes and trucking. Price \$2200.00

63 ACRES—fruit farm in eastern part of the county, good rich soil, easy to farm, handy to good town and railroad, public road by the buildings, new barn and a 10 room stone house, nice lawn. This farm is a bargain. 22 acres planted in fruit 3 and 4 years old and in thriving condition. Price \$4100. Easy terms

64 ACRES—all clear land and under fences, level and good quality, 9 room brick and frame house, bank barn and other buildings, fair condition, 2 miles from Table Rock, fruit of all kinds, Price \$2000.00 Might do a little better if you mean business.

70 ACRE FRUIT FARM in Franklin township, 800 foot altitude, 8 acres timber, 750 fruit trees from 1 to 9 years old, good 7 room frame house, bank barn, water system, 2 large poultry houses, rich productive soil, yields heavy. \$6000.00

72 ACRES—10 acres in pasture and timber, balance fine farm land, a fine producing farm, level and good, 150 fruit trees, fine and granite soil, a good portion of this farm will grow apple and peach to perfection, running water, 7 room house, outkitchen, bank barn, hog pens with cement floor, machine shed, everything handy. Price \$4700.00

70 ACRE FRUIT FARM, 1500 fruit trees, 250 of which are bearing, new stone house of 6 rooms and new bank barn, located right on public road and in a thriving neighborhood, chestnut soil. Apply for Price and Terms

72 ACRES—1 mile from Harrisburg Road, 50 acres clear, balance young timber and pasture, new house of 4 rooms and new frame barn, well, a neat little farm and cheap at \$2250.00

92 ACRES—1/2 mile from Table Rock, 4 fields, well fenced, barn, 42 x 60 ft., 6 room frame house with halls, all other outbuildings, good land and easy to till. Price \$4000.00

106 ACRES—80 acres clear and balance timber and pasture, near Big Round Top, 6 room stone house, frame barn, new hog pen and chicken house, all in good repair, public road through farm, granite, some rocks and running water. A bargain at \$2100.00

62 ACRES—1 mile south of Gettysburg on macadamized road, adjoins Government ground, improved with an 8 room frame house with basement, good well of water, large ground barn, large poultry houses and other buildings, small fruit of all kinds around buildings, about 40 acres cultivated, balance pasture and cedar timber. This place contains a granite quarry with an inexhaustible supply of building stone, also valuable deposits of building sand. About 500 fruit trees, many bearing. This place can be trucked in the summer and the quarry worked in the winter—make money the year 'round. Price \$2400 or will sell without quarry and 15 acres land for \$1800

110 ACRES—near Mummaburg, ten acres timber, balance cultivated, 8 room brick house, ground barn, all good, running water, all necessary buildings. \$4200.00

118 ACRES—near Biglerville, 12 acres timber ready for mill, 5 acres other pasture, orchard of bearing trees, bank barn, 50 x 80, wagon shed, hog pen, chicken house, public road, a fine producing farm, barn always full. Price \$6000.00. This price can be cut down by selling the timber.

119 ACRES—in Liberty township, 2 1/2 miles from Emmitsburg, level land, well watered, 7 room house with summer house attached, good bank barn, wagon shed and hog pen, close to school and mill, an exceptionally fine farm and a good producer. Price \$5000

121 ACRES—1 mile from Gettysburg, 9 acres timber, oak, large amount of locust, brick house and barn, both with good water system, large silo and an orchard of 250 trees, fruit of all kinds, a good home and handy to town. \$6000.00

123 ACRES—1/4 mile from Harrisburg Road large new bank barn, brick house, 15 acres pasture with running water, buildings all painted and in good shape. Land also in good condition. Price \$5500.00

124 ACRES—3 miles from Fairfield in Liberty township, 18 acres oak timber, pasture with running water, granite and copperstone fruit land, fine 7 room stone house, bank barn, running water system to buildings, land rolling. Price \$4500.00

129 ACRES—3 1/2 miles north of Gettysburg, public road, 9 acres timberland, balance clear, well fenced farmland in high state of cultivation, bank barn 45 x 75, large hay barn and implement shed, hog pen, chicken house, etc., 10 room frame house arranged for two families, wash house, cistern and well, water at barn, phone and R. F. D., also handy to station. Price \$7200

129 ACRES eastern part of Straban township, some timber, bank barn 46 x 90, hog pen, several poultry houses, 7 room brick house, 2 wells, 2 cisterns, 500 peach trees bearing, 1 1/2 miles to railroad, good quality of land. Price \$3500.00

131 ACRES—3 miles from Fairfield, fruit land, bank barn, and 10 room frame house, 80 acres clear, balance timber, rolling land, chestnut soil, produces better than ordinary. A good place to buy and develop into a fruit farm—\$4000.00. A part of the purchase money can remain in this farm.

142 ACRES—Cumberland township, along much traveled highway, 2 acres timber, school on farm, bank barn 45 x 75, 10 room brick house, finely located home and rich productive soil. \$7500.00

132 ACRES—Franklin township, 2 miles from railroad, granite and shale soil largely tiled and well fenced, 32 acres meadow ground and 100 acres

highland, 600 apple trees, 100 of which are bearing, 6 room frame house and bank barn, a good large hog pen, all buildings are reached by good water system. Price \$5500.00

153 ACRES—Cumberland township, all clear except 12 acres, fine bank barn 50 x 80, stone house of 9 rooms, a finely located farm. \$6200.00

158 ACRES—near Barlow, large stone house, bank barn, hog pen, wagon shed, chicken house, summer house, all in good condition, 3 wells, water system to buildings from reservoir, 25 acres clearing and pasture, good land and a cheap farm for this community. Price \$36.00 per acre. Part of the money can remain.

158 ACRES—Franklin township, 1 1/2 miles from railroad, 10 room brick house, large bank barn and other buildings, good stock and grain farm, 15 acres young timber, pasture with running water. Price \$7000.00

162 ACRES—stock and grain farm, good pasture and some woodland, running water at buildings and in fields, 9 room house with large porch, large barn, wagon shed, hog pen and other buildings, house equipped with gas lights, well fenced and limed, produces very large crops and would pay as an investment to rent. Price \$8000.00

168 ACRES—Franklin township, 3 good houses and large bank barn, all the buildings in fine condition, close to town and right in the fruit belt. Much of the land is suitable for planting in apple, 27 acres of pasture, well watered, level land of good quality and easy to farm; paid the landlord over 8 per cent. last year; good reason for selling. Price \$65.00 per acre and cheap at that.

173 ACRES—1 mile from Gettysburg, with good bank barn, 10 room brick house, one of the nicest located farms in the vicinity. Good orchard of young bearing trees, land nearly all tiled and limed, producing fine crops, macadamized road through farm and school within 200 yards, spring at buildings, also well and cistern. Will sell all or part. Price \$17500.00

180 ACRES Straban township, 2 miles from railroad, 20 acres timber, 20 acres pasture with running water, bank barn and weatherboarded house, both good but old, other buildings, good hay and stock farm, man owning and farming it himself can make money. Price only \$4750.00

214 ACRES—fruit land near Orrtanna, lots of timber and pasture, all fields watered, fine bank barn and two dwelling houses, 450 fruit trees, some bearing, about 70 acres of this farm cannot be beaten for orchard, easy to cultivate and high enough to color the fruit to perfection. A good buy at \$6000.00

230 ACRES—Latimore township, 40 acres timber, 18 acres permanent pasture with water running through, 12 room brick house, bank barn 103 feet long, the finest buildings you will see in a day's travel and the land is as rich and fertile as anyone could wish. To be sold to settle an estate. Apply for Price

260 ACRES—1/2 mile from railroad, fine buildings, silo, water system, everything on this large stock and grain farm is strictly up-to-date and it produces a large income. Just the farm for a man with a large family. Over 80 acres of creek watered pasture, large orchard. Price \$14,000.00

275 ACRES—with two sets of buildings, 2 windmills, water to all buildings, 75 acres of pasture, barn room for 75 head of stock, land all well drained and fenced with American wire, hog pens cemented, dwelling has modern conveniences. This farm is a good one for stock and grain and is especially fitted up for horse breeding. Apply for price and further information if interested in a high class proposition. Price \$10,000.00

GETTYSBURG—TOWN PROPERTIES

8 ROOM FRAME HOUSE on Buford Avenue with bath, gas, furnace, front porch and balcony, terraced lawn, large yard, garden, chicken house, shade trees, everything in good repair, lot 40 x 232 feet. A substantially built house. Price \$3000.00

6 ROOM FRAME HOUSE with bath, slate roof, lot 30 x 180 feet, also a vacant corner lot adjoining that goes with this house, all for \$1500.00

DOUBLE HOUSE on West Middle Street. Double house, 6 rooms and kitchen on one side, 4 rooms and kitchen on other side, 33 foot front, 180 feet deep. Rents for \$11.75 per month. A good investment at \$1500.00

7 ROOM NEW BRICK HOUSE in west side of town, slate roof, bath, pantry, gas, large attic, cemented cellar, front porch, all modern, poultry house, lot 40 x 180, corner property, Bargain at \$3850.00

10 ROOM BRICK HOUSE on York Street, bath, hot water heating plant, electric lights, slate roof, front and side porch, chicken house, garden, lot 90 x 150 feet, corner property. Price \$4000.00

6 ROOM BRICK HOUSE on Baltimore Street, bath, gas and electric lights, hardwood floors, open stairways, steam heat plant, papered throughout. Price \$3000.00

9 ROOM NEW BRICK HOUSE, west side of town, bath, gas, hot and cold water, slate roof, cement cellar, separate boiler room, laundry, hot and cold water in cellar, large front, side and rear porches, stable, poultry house, hog pen with cement floor, cement walks, 3 story, built in 1911, plot 44 x 180 feet. Half the money can remain in at 5 per cent. interest. Price \$4600.00

9 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, Baltimore Street, slate roof, porch 65 feet, heating plant, finished in cypress, gas, bath, terraced yard, large frame stable, lot 66 x 284 feet and contains a 3 room bungalow, fruit, a substantially built house and up-to-date in every feature, well located. Price \$7500.00

10 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, Chambersburg Street, 60 foot lot, hardwood finish, halls, furnace, gas and electric lights, large brick stable. Price Upon Application

10 ROOM FRAME HOUSE, metal roof, store room, on N. Washington Street, near Reading Station, bath, hot water heating plant, electric lights, large workshop, and other buildings. A good property. \$4000.00

8 ROOM FRAME HOUSE, Buford Avenue, fine condition, furnace, open fire place, coal and gas range, bath, front and rear porches, cement cellar and walks, finely finished throughout. Price \$2700.00

BRICK DOUBLE HOUSES, 8 rooms each, baths and closets, cellar basements, fire walls between houses, adjoins Government ground and playground. Price \$3500.00

10 ROOM DOUBLE HOUSES, on Carlisle Street, suitable for student boarders and lodgers, new roof, bath, gas lights, stable, well located. Price \$4000.00

14 ROOM HOUSE, one of the most handsome residences in Gettysburg, complete in every detail, practically new. Complete information to anyone interested in a first class house. Not cheap, but worth more than we ask. BUILDING LOTS

We have choice building lots on Seminary Avenue, Hay Street, Springs Avenue, Howard Street, Middle Street, Hanover Street, 4th Street and elsewhere. Ask about them.

BIGLERVILLE—TOWN PROPERTIES

8 ROOM FRAME HOUSE, with bath, front and rear porches, slate roof, stable and poultry houses, cement walk, lot 40 x 180 feet. Price \$1900.00. Can leave \$1000.00 in the property at 5 per cent. interest. New house.

7 ROOM FRAME HOUSE, new, bath, double parlors, open stairway and pantry, all necessary outbuildings, fine front porch with round columns, chestnut finish inside, slate roof, a very fine home. Price \$2000.00. Can leave \$1000.00 in if desired at 5 per cent.

7 ROOM BRICK HOUSE, well located, slate roof, chicken and wood house, right out on Main Street, lot 50 x 165 feet. Price \$2000.00

ORRTANNA—TOWN PROPERTIES

7 ROOM FRAME HOUSE, shingle roof, porch on two sides, built two years ago, a good property, chicken house, well, etc., small fruit planted, large garden, lot 50 x 180 feet. Possession next April or sooner if convenient. Price \$1600.00

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

TAILOR AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS—in Gettysburg, fine opportunity for a good man to buy a running business and make money. This concern is doing a good business, but must be sold on account of the owner's time being taken up with other affairs. Full particulars to interested parties.

WAREHOUSE AND COAL YARD—We have two good warehouse propositions for sale, one in Gettysburg and the other in the county. Both of these propositions will stand fullest investigations and can be bought for what they are worth. If interested don't fail to take this up with us.

RUNK & PECKMAN,

Office in Masonic Building

Both 'Phones

Gettysburg, Penna.

Q. E. D.

"Willie," said the teacher, "give me three proofs that the world is actually round." "Yes'm," said Willie, cheerfully: "the book says so, you say so, and ma says so."—Ladies' Home Journal.

The Difference.

An Atchison man who never held one job over two weeks, died long ago, and people said he was a genius out of his sphere. When he was alive they said he was a loafer. —Atchison Globe.

Watch Your Opals.

The reason why opals are so often lost from their settings is that they expand with heat more than other precious stones, and consequently force open the gold which holds them in place.

Value of Money.

I consider him a wise man who does not overrate the value of money, nor thirst for it, nor found all his hopes on it. . . . Who makes a good and rightful use of it may be called its lord and owner.—Petrarch.

Clocks and Time.

The punishment does sometimes fit the crime. An individual who for some months past specialized in thefts of clocks was last week given time. —Punch.

Weather Indications.

Dew and fog both indicate fine weather; while remarkable clearness of the atmosphere is one of the most characteristic signs of coming rain.



The Adventures of Kathlyn

By HAROLD MAC GRATH

Illustrated by Pictures from the Moving Picture Production of the Selig Polyscope Co.

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I—Kathlyn, a Hindu, believing her father, Col. Hare, an evil spirit, has summoned her, leaves her home in California to go to him in Allah, India. Umballa, pretender to the throne, has imprisoned the colonel, named by the late king as his heir.

CHAPTER II—Arriving in Allah Kathlyn is informed by Umballa that her father being dead she is to be queen, and must marry him. She refuses and is informed by the priests that no woman can rule unmarried. She is given seven days to think it over.

CHAPTER III—She still refuses and is told that she must undergo two ordeals with wild beasts. If she survives she will be permitted to rule.

CHAPTER IV—John Bruce, an American, saves her life.

CHAPTER V—The elephant which carries her from the scene of her trials runs away, separating her from Bruce and the rest of the party.

CHAPTER VI—She takes refuge in a ruined temple, but this haven is the abode of a lion and she is forced to flee from it.

CHAPTER VII.

"Truce Water."

When Kathlyn came to the river she swerved toward the broadest part of it. Twice she stumbled over boulders, but rose pluckily and, bruised and breathless, plunged into the water. It was swift running and shoulder deep, and she was forced to swim strongly to gain the opposite shore. She dragged herself up to the bank and, once there, looked back. What she saw rather astonished her. She could not solve the riddle at first.

The lion seemed to be struggling with some invisible opponent. He stood knee deep in the sands, tugging and pulling. He began to roar. Even as Kathlyn gazed she saw his chest touch the sand and his swelling flanks sink lower. Fascinated, she could not withdraw her gaze. How his mighty shoulders heaved and pulled! But down, down, lower and lower, till nothing but the great maned head remained in view. Then that was drawn back! The sand filled the nostrils, the mouth and stopped his roaring. Now he lay lower.

Quickened! The spot where he had disappeared shifted and listened and shuddered, and then the eternal blankness of sand.

She was not, then, to die? Should she return to the temple? Would they not demand of her the restoration of the lion? She must go on, whither she knew not. She regretted the peace of the temple in the daytime. She could see the dome from where she stood. "Like a lioness," she must go on, forever and forever. Was God watching over her? Was it his hand which stayed the onrush of the beast and defeated the miser schemes of the priests? Was he to be a haven at the end? She smiled wistfully. What more was to beset her path she knew not, nor cared just then, since there was to be a haven at the end.

Perhaps prescience brought to her mind's eye a picture: she saw her father, and Bruce, and Winnie, and her sweetheart, and they seemed to be waiting for her from the end of a long table, under the blue California sky. This vision renewed her strength. She proceeded onward.

She must have followed the river at least a mile when she spied a raft moored to a clump of trees. Here she saw a way of saving her weary limbs many a rugged mile. She forded the stream, freed the raft and poled out into the middle of the stream.

It happened that the Mohammedan hunters who owned the raft were at this moment swinging along toward the temple. On the shoulders of two rested a pole from which dangled the lifeless body of a newly killed leopard. They were bringing it in as a gift to the headman of the village, who was a thoroughgoing Mohammedan, and who held in contempt Hinduism and all its amazing ramifications.

The white priestess was indeed a puzzle; for, while the handful of Mohammedans in the village were fanatical in their belief in the true prophet and his Koran, and put little faith in miracles and still less in holy men who performed them, the advent of the white priestess deeply mystified them. There was no getting around this: she was there; with their own eyes they saw her. There might be something in Hinduism after all.

When the hunters arrived at the portico of the temple they found two greatly terrified holy men, shrilling their "Al! Al!" in lamentation and beating their foreheads against the earth.

"Holy men, what is wrong?" asked one of the hunters, respectfully.

"The lion has killed our priestess; the sacred fires must die again! Al! Al!"

"Where is the lion?"

"They fled toward the river, and there he has doubtless destroyed her, for in evil Siva, represented by the lion, is more powerful than Vishnu, re-incarnated in our priestess. Al! Al! She is dead and we are undone!"

"Come," said the chief huntsman. "Let us run to the river and see what these queer gods are doing. We'll present the skin of Siva to our master!" He laughed.

The leopard carriers deposited their burden and all started off at a trot. They had always been eager regarding this lion. In the temple he

(Copyright by Harold MacGrath.)

was invisible, but at large, that was a different matter.

Arriving at the river brink, they saw the footprints of the lion on the wet sand which ran down to the water. To leap from this spot to the water was not possible for any beast of the jungle. Yet the lion had vanished completely, as though he had been given wings. They stood about in awe till one of the older hunters knelt, reached out, and dug his hand into the innocent looking sand. Instantly he leaped to his feet and jumped back.

"The sucking sand!" he cried. "To the raft!"

They skirted the dangerous quicksands and dashed along the banks to discover that their raft was gone. Vishnu, then, as re-incarnated, required solid transportation, after the manner of human beings? They became angry. A raft was a raft, substantial, necessary; and there was no reason why a god who had ten thousand temples for his own should stoop to rob a poor man of his wherewithal to travel in safety.

"The mugger!" exclaimed one, "let the high priestess beware of the mugger, for he is strong enough to tip over the raft!"

Nearly every village which lies close to a stream has its family crocodile. He is very sacred and thrives comfortably upon suicides and the dead which are often cast into the river to be purified. The Hindus are a suicidal race; the reverse of the occidental conception, suicide is a quick and glorious route to heaven.

The current of the stream carried Kathlyn along at a fair pace; all she had to do was to pole away from the numerous sand bars and such boulders as lifted their rugged heads above the water.

Round a bend the river widened and grew correspondingly sluggish. She stopped with her pole. Something beyond words arose—a fat, big, crocodile. His corrugated snout was thrust quickly over the edge of the raft. She struck at him wildly with the pole, and in a fury he rushed the raft, upsetting Kathlyn.

The crocodile sank and for a moment lost sight of Kathlyn, who waded frantically to the bank, up which she scrambled. She turned in time to see the crocodile's fearful eyes staring up at her from the water's edge. He presently slid back into his slimy bed; a few yellow bubbles, and he was gone.

Kathlyn's heart became suddenly and unaccountably swollen with rage; she became primordial; she wanted to eat that crocodile. Childishly she stooped and picked up heavy stones which she hurled into the water. The instinct to live flamed so strongly in her that the crust of civilization fell away like mist before the sun, and for a long time the pure savage (which lies dormant in us all) ruled her. She would live, live, live; she would live



A Trace of the Fugitive.

to forget this oriental inferno through which she was passing.

She ran toward the jungle, all unconscious of the stone she still held in her hand. She lost all sense of time and compass; and so ran in a half circle, coming out at the river again.

The Indian twilight was rising in the east when she found herself again looking out upon the water, the stone still clutched tightly. She gazed at the river, then at the stone, and again at the river. The stone dropped with a thud at her feet. The savage in her body was terribly worn and wearied and the robe, muddled and torn, enveloped her like a veil of ice. Above her lonely yellow skin; below her sickly river; all about her silence which held a thousand menaces. Which way should she go? Where could she possibly find shelter for the night?

The chill roused her finally and she swung her arms to renew the circulation. Near by she saw a tree, in the crotch of which reposed a platform, and upon this platform sat a shrine. A few withered flowers hung about

the gross neck of the idol, and withered flowers lay scattered at the base of the tree. There was also a bundle

of dry rushes which some devotee had forgotten. At least, yonder platform would afford safety through the night. So, with the last bit of strength at her command, she gathered up the rushes and climbed to the platform, arranging her bed behind the idol. She covered her shoulders with the rushes and drew her knees up to her chin. She had forgotten her father, Bruce, the happy days in a far country; she had but a single thought, to sleep. What the want of sleep could not perform exhaustion could, and presently she lay still.

Thus, she neither saw nor heard the pious pilgrims who were on their way to Allah to pray in that temple known to offer protection against wild beasts. Fortunately, they did not observe her.

The pilgrim is always a pilgrim in India; it becomes, one might say, a fascinating kind of sport. To most of them, short pilgrimages are as tame as rabbits would be to the hunter of lions. They will walk from Bombay to Benares, from Madras to Lhasa, begging and bragging all the way. Eventually they become semi-holy, distinguished citizens in a clutter of mud huts.

They deposited some corn and fruit at the foot of the tree and departed, leaving Kathlyn in peace. But later, when the moon poured its white, cold radiance over her face it awakened her, and it took her some time to realize where she was.

Below, belly deep in the river, stood several water buffaloes, their sweeping horns glistening like old ivory in the moonshine. Presently a leopard stole down to the brink and lapped the water greedily, from time to time throwing a hasty, apprehensive glance over his sleek shoulders. The buffaloes never stirred; where they were it was safe. Across the river a bulky shadow moved in the light, and a fat, brown bear took his tithe of the water. The leopard snarled and slunk off. The bear washed his face, possibly sticky with purloined wild honey, and betook himself back to his lair.

Kathlyn suddenly became aware of the fact that she was a spectator of a scene such as few human beings are permitted to see; truce water where the wild beasts do not kill each other. She grew so interested that she forgot her own plight. The tree stood only a few feet from the water, so she saw everything distinctly.

Later, when his majesty the tiger made his appearance dramatically, the buffalo simply moved closer together, presenting a formidable frontage of horns.

Never had Kathlyn seen such an enormous beast. From his great padded paws to his sloping shoulders he stood easily four feet in height, and his stripes were almost as broad as his hand. He drank, doubtless, eyeing the buffalo speculatively; some other time. Then he, too, sat on his haunches and washed his face, but with infinite gracefulness. It occurred to the watcher that, familiar as she was with the habits of wild beasts, never had she witnessed a tiger or a lion enact this domestic scene. Either they were always pacing their cages, gazing far over the heads of those who watched them, or they slept. Even when they finished a meal of raw meat they merely licked their chops; there was no toilet.

Here, however, was an elaborate toilet. The great cat licked his paws, drew them across his face; then licked his beautiful sides, purring; for the night was so still and the beast was so near that she could see him quite plainly. He stretched himself took another drink, and trotted off to the jungle.

Then came a herd of elephants, for each species seemed to have an appointed time. The buffalo emerged and fled away into the dark. The elephants plunged into the water, splashing, making sport, squirting water over their backs and rolling, head under; and they buffeted one another amiably, and there was a baby who seemed to get in everybody's way and the grownups treated him shabbily. By and by, too, trotted off. Then came wild pigs, and furtive antelope, and foolish, chattering apes.

At last the truce water became deserted and Kathlyn lay down again only to be surprised by a huge ape who stuck his head up over the edge of the platform. The surprise was mutual. Kathlyn pushed the idol to ward him. The splash of it in the water scared off the unwelcome guest, and then Kathlyn lay down and slept. A day or so later Bruce arrived at the temple. Day after day he had hung to the trail, picking it up here and losing it there. He found Rajah, the elephant, the howdah gone, and only the ornamental headpiece discovered to Bruce that he had found his rogue. Rajah was docile enough; he had been domesticated so long that his freedom rather irked him.

Bruce elicited from the mourning holy men the amazing adventure in all its details. Kathlyn had disappeared in the jungle and not even the tried hunters could find her. She was lost, Bruce, though in his heart

he never believed her dead, took up the trail again. But many weary weeks were to pass ere he learned that she lived.

He shook his fist toward Allah. "O, Durga Ram, one of these fine days you and I shall square accounts!"

Kathlyn had just completed for herself a dress of grass. Three years before she had learned the trick from the natives of Hawaii. The many days of hardship had made her thinner, but never had she been so hardy,

so clear-eyed, so quick and lithe in her actions. She had lived precariously, stealing her food at dusk from the fields of the ryots; sugar cane, raw vegetables, plantains, mangoes. Sometimes she recited verses she remembered in order that she might break the oppressive silence which always surrounded her.

She kept carefully out of the way of all human beings, so she had lost all hope of succor from the brown people, who had become so hateful to her as the scavengers of the jungle. There was something to admire in the tiger, the leopard, the wild elephant; but she placed all natives (perhaps wrongly) in a class with the unclean jackals and hyenas.

Tanned deeply by wind and sun, Kathlyn was darker than many a native woman. Often she thought of Bruce, but hope of his finding her had long since died within her. Every night when she climbed to her platform she vowed she would start south the next morning; south, toward the



She Had But a Single Thought, to Sleep.

land where there were white people; but each morning found her hesitant.

Behind her tree there was a clearing, then a jumble of thickly growing trees; beyond those, was another clearing, upon which stood a deserted elephant stockade. The grass had grown rank in it for want of use. She was in the act of putting on grass sandals when she saw, to her dismay, the approach of men and elephants. Two elephants were ridden by mahouts. Two other elephants were being loaded toward the stockade, evidently new captives. They proceeded passively, however, for elephants submit to captivity with less real trouble than any other wild beast. Kathlyn crouched low in the grass and waited till men and elephants entered the stockade; then she ran quickly toward her haven, the platform in the tree. She never went very far from this, save in search of food. She had also recovered the idol and set it back in its place. It was not, fortunately, for a much frequented spot. It was for the benefit of the occasional pilgrim, the ryots having shrines more conveniently situated.

She nestled down among her rushes and waited. She could not see the stockade from where she now was but she could hear shouts from the mahouts.

Recently she had discovered a leopard's lair near the stockade and was very careful to avoid it, much as she wanted to seize the pretty cub and run away with them. By this time she knew the habits, fears, and hatreds of these people of the jungle, and she scrupulously attended to her affairs as they attended to theirs. Sometimes the great striped tiger prowled about the base of the tree, sharpened his claws on the bark, but he never attempted to ascend to the platform. Perhaps he realized the uselessness of investigation, since the platform made it impossible for him to see what was up there. But always now, to and from the truce water, he paused, looked up, circled the tree, and went away mystified.

Only the grass eating beasts came down to water that night, and Kathlyn understood by this that the men and the elephants were still in the stockade.

The following morning she went down to the stream to bathe; at the same time the parent leopards came for drink. They had not cared to seek their lair during the night on account of the fire; and, worrying over their cubs, they were not in the most agreeable mood.

Kathlyn saw their approach in time to reach her platform. They snarled about the tree, and the male climbed up as far as the platform. Kathlyn reached over with a stout club and clouted the brute on his tender nose.

A shot broke the silence and a bullet spat angrily against the tree trunk. Two cats fled. Immediately there came a squealing and trumpeting from the stockade.

This is what had happened: The chief mahout and discovered the cubs

and had taken them into the stockade just as another hunter had espied the parent leopards. The rifle shot had frightened one of the wild elephants. With a mighty plunge he had broken the chain which held him prisoner to the decoy elephant and pushed through the rotten stockade, heading straight for the river.

Kathlyn saw his bulk as it crashed straight through the brush. It shuffled directly toward her tree. The ground about was of clay, merging into sand as it sloped toward the river. The frantic runaway slipped, crushed against the tree trunk, recovered himself, and went splashing into the water.

Kathlyn was flung headlong and only the water saved her from severe bodily harm. When she recovered her senses she was surrounded by a group of very much astonished Mohammedans.

They jabbered and gesticulated to one another and she was conducted to the stockade. She understood but two words—"Allah" and "slave."

(Continued To-morrow)

Humanitarian.

At an evening party a very elderly lady was dancing with a young partner. A stranger approached Douglas Jerrold, who was looking on, and said: "Pray, sir, can you tell me who is the young gentleman dancing with that elderly lady?" "One of the humane society, I should judge," replied Jerrold.—Exchange.

Benedictional Kiss.

It is the custom in many sections of the United States for the clergyman who performs the ceremony to kiss the bride. The kiss from the clergyman is a relic of the benedictional pax, which was a charm calculated to bring all marriages to a happy ending.

Medical Advertising

TURN HAIR DARK WITH SAGE TEA

If Mixed with Sulphur It Darkens so Naturally Nobody can Tell

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening gray, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's treatment, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Hair Remedy" for about 50 cents a bottle. It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the gray hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so attractive; besides, prevents dandruff, itching scalp and falling hair.

Net Waist and Hat for August



FOR the dog days, the coolest of waists worn with white skirts and the coolest-looking hats are in order, not simply for the comfort of the wearer but for that of her friends. It is really refreshing to look at thin, snowy white dresses and crisp combinations of black and white in the days of the merciless sun and debilitating heat.

A net waist is pictured here which is as cool as any garment can be. It is made of a fine white net, having dots and widely scattered sprays of embroidery over its surface. This is mounted over a plain waist of coarser net used as a foundation. These foundation waists, ready made, can be bought for so little that it is hardly worth while to make them.

The waist in the picture is filled in below the shoulders, but is otherwise plain. The front and sleeves are edged with double ruffles, one of lace and one of net. The open throat adds something to the attractive look of summer comfort which makes this so and a model.

The KITCHEN CUPBOARD

CUCUMBER DISHES.

DINNER MENU.
String Beans and Tomatoes.
Braised Chops. New Potatoes.
Cucumber Salad.
Raspberry Mousse. Wafers.
Coffee or Iced Tea.

THE cucumber is one of the most cooling of summer vegetables. Although it may be satisfactorily prepared in other ways, it is most generally appreciated when served alone or in combination with other vegetables in salads.

Shaped in a Mold.

Fish Salad With Cucumber Jelly.—Put a pint of white stock in a stew pan with two peeled and grated cucumbers, a sprig of parsley, a teaspoonful of chopped onion, one third of a teaspoonful of salt and half a teaspoonful of white pepper. Cover, let stand two or more hours, then bring to the boiling point, stir in a tablespoonful of gelatin softened in one-third of a cupful of cold water, color a light green and strain into a wet border mold. When firm unmold and fill with finely flaked salmon moistened with cooked dressing.

Spanish Cucumbers.—Take firm young cucumbers, peel and cut lengthwise in thick slices. Dip each slice in flour which has been highly seasoned with salt and pepper and quickly fry to a rich brown in a little hot fat. Lift, drain and arrange in a shallow saucpan. In the meantime cook slowly a tablespoonful of minced onion in one of butter. When changing color add a tablespoonful of finely chopped ham or bacon and two scant tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir until well colored; then add two-thirds of a cupful of thin strained tomato and a cupful of beef gravy. Stir until smoothly thickened; season with salt and pepper.

Highly Seasoned.

Mixed Cucumber Salad.—Wash and dry green cucumbers, slice very thin in a colander with the skins on. Put in first a layer of cucumber and then a layer of table salt until you use all the cucumbers. Let stand over night. In the morning add eight medium sized onions chopped fine, six tablespoonfuls white mustard seed, six tablespoonfuls celery seed, four ounces of eight tablespoonfuls olive oil, a quart of vinegar. Stir well and put in jars. This is ready for use in three weeks, but much better if kept longer.

Salad With French Dressing.—Peel and slice two large cucumbers as finely as possible, commencing at the thick end and slicing toward the stalk. Lay the slices in the bowl and sprinkle pepper and salt over them. Allow this to stand covered over for half an hour; then pour off the moisture exuded. Add a tablespoonful of vinegar and three tablespoonfuls of salad oil the moment before using.

This, of course, amounts to the simple, perfect French dressing made by beating salt and pepper with three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, then adding drop by drop, beating all the time, one tablespoonful of vinegar.

Anna Thompson.

PUBLIC SALE Of Valuable Real Estate

ON SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1914.

The undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Wm. H. Cromer, late of Mt. Joy township, Adams county, Pa., deceased, will sell at public sale on the above date the following desirable real estate:

107 ACRE FARM, situate in Mt. Joy township, adjoining land of Edwin H. Benner, Mrs. George Boyd, and others, improved with a good

TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, good out-kitchen, bank barn, wagon shed and other out-buildings; two never-failing wells of water, one at house and one at barn. This property contains about twelve or thirteen acres of fine timber. The land has recently been lined off over and is in a very high state of cultivation, is located within 1 1/2 mile of Mt. Joy Church and close to store, known as Barlow. This is an all-around property and parties wishing to purchase a good farm are invited to come and see same. Property will not be sold subject to dower.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, sharp, when terms and conditions will be made known by

FLORA B. LUCAS,
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Executors.



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Every TUESDAY,
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To Examine Eyes and Fit Glasses.

W. H. DINKLE
Graduate of Optics

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an application for the transfer of the Tavern License of John D. Kane, at "Washington Hotel" in Gettysburg Borough, 2nd Ward, for the year ending April 1st, 1915, to Oliver Kleinfelder, of Gettysburg, Pa., has been filed in my office and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams County, on Monday, August 10th, 1914, when said transfer will be made unless exceptions are filed prior thereto.

WM. E. OLINGER,
Clerk, Q. S.

HAY

Farmer's: I will buy
your hay and pay
you cash.

T. E. BLAIR
United Phone Gettysburg

MRS. WILSON IS NEAR DEATH

Doctors Say President's Wife Cannot Recover.

EXPECT END ANY HOUR

White House Physicians Admit Hope Has Vanished—Daughters Called to Bedside.

Washington, Aug. 6.—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, wife of the president of the United States, lies at the point of death.

Four months of almost unbroken illness, a complication of nervous ailments and Bright's disease, have capped the vitality of the First Lady of the Land.

The end is regarded as a matter of hours. Her three daughters are at her bedside, and relatives have been summoned. Physicians have been in consultation for days, but it was admitted at the White House that hope for her recovery had almost vanished.

Conscious only at intervals, Mrs. Wilson called constantly for her husband. Every moment that could be spared from urgent official duties has been devoted by the president to his wife. At the side of his constant helpmate and adviser, he wrote the tender of good offices appealing to the European monarchs to stay their conflict.

From the sick room he has been giving directions to the various department heads for the relief of thousands of Americans stranded abroad.

The press of domestic legislation, the European war and Mexican situation and the hurry over financial conditions throughout the country have weighed heavily on the president as he has maintained his day and night vigil.

One day last March Mrs. Wilson slipped on a rug at the White House, injuring her spine. An operation was necessary. After weeks of convalescence, she finally rose from her bed, but the burden of a winter's activity at the White House, together with charity work in the slums of the city, brought on nervous prostration. She was well enough to attend the wedding of her second daughter, now Mrs. William G. McAdoo, but her recuperative powers were not lasting. Stomach trouble added to her nervous ailment and Bright's disease also developed.

Three weeks ago she seemed to rally and was well enough to walk, supported by a nurse, in the grounds of the White House.

With her apparent recovery, the president urged that his wife go to a cooler climate. The heat of Washington was particularly oppressive, but she steadfastly declined to leave her husband. The relapse came last week and since then she has been sinking rapidly. Only members of the family were admitted to the sick room. She had lost weight until her thin form seemed but a shadow of her former self.

BETHLEHEM STEEL LAYS OFF 2000 MEN

War Conditions Cause of the Suspension.

South Bethlehem, Pa., Aug. 6.—The inability to get ready money on account of the present unsettled financial condition has caused the Bethlehem Steel company to adopt a retrenchment policy.

Nearly 2000 workmen, for the most part laborers, were laid off at the Bethlehem Steel works.

According to President Eugene G. Grace, the lay-off was due to the fact "that the company felt constrained at this time on account of the uncertainty in commercial conditions, occasioned by the general state of war throughout Europe, and the continued depressed conditions at home, to inaugurate a retrenchment policy."

This retrenchment policy is likely to extend to all the subsidiary concerns of the steel corporation, namely those of the Fore River Shipbuilding company, at Quincy, Mass.; the Union Iron works, at San Francisco; Harlan & Hollingsworth, at Wilmington, Del. and at Bath, Me.

Because of the failure of the company to get any of the work called for under this year's army appropriation bill, it is likely that the big machine shop may have to close down, throwing several hundred expert machinists out of work.

War Taxes in Canada. Ottawa, Aug. 6.—Parliament will impose a war tax to pay the expenses that will have to be met in aiding England. Liquors and tobacco will be heavily taxed. All employees of the naval and military establishments have been sworn to secrecy.

U. S. Red Cross Plans Aid. Washington, Aug. 6.—The United States Red Cross is planning to send relief supplies to all nations involved in the European conflict. This will not be a violation of neutrality laws, according to international lawyers.

Nice Distinction. "I have four more sons," said a witness at a Westminster (England) inquest the other day; "two in America and two alive."

LINER SHOT AT OFF NEW JERSEY COAST

German Ships Seek Safety at New York.

Foreign Cruisers Off U. S. Coast. French—Cruisers Conde and Descoires. British—Cruisers Berwick, Essex and Lancaster. German—Cruisers Dresden, Karlsruhe and Stuttgart.

New York, Aug. 6.—The first shot in American waters since the opening of the European conflict was fired off the New Jersey coast, according to passengers on the German liners Kaiser Wilhelm III. and the President Lincoln, which ran the gauntlet of British and French cruisers and slipped into the harbor, along with the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, of the Hamburg-American line.

The shot was fired off the bow of the Kaiser Wilhelm III., of the North German Lloyd line. The detonation was distant, it was loud enough to awake the passengers. It is not known whether the shot was meant for the Kaiser Wilhelm III.

Captain Dahl is an officer of the imperial naval reserve and declined to discuss the incident.

"The shot was evidently fired by some cruiser to halt a passenger ship," was his only comment.

With all her lights blind, the liner fought full speed ahead and no more shots were heard.

The two German liners found themselves in company with a ship of the enemy. The White Star liner Olympic came sniping up to Quarantine simultaneously with them and came to anchor with the Kaiser Wilhelm III. on one side and the President Grant on the other.

To Close Wireless Tower. New York, Aug. 6.—It was reported from Washington that after considering the status of the German-owned wireless tower at Sayville, L. I., the state department has come to the conclusion that it must be closed during the European war.

Germans Bombarding Wireless Station. New York, Aug. 6.—The Western Union Cable company received a report that warships were bombarding the wireless station at Place Bay, Nova Scotia.

Germans Kill 17 Alsations. Paris, Aug. 6.—It is officially announced here that seventeen Alsations, while endeavoring to cross into France, were captured by the Germans and shot.

WEATHER EVERYWHERE.		
Observations of United States weather bureaus taken at 8 p. m. yesterday follow:		
Albany.....	72	Clear.
Atlantic City.....	68	Cloudy.
Boston.....	64	Cloudy.
Buffalo.....	76	Clear.
Chicago.....	78	P. Cloudy.
New Orleans.....	80	Clear.
New York.....	68	Cloudy.
Philadelphia.....	72	Cloudy.
St. Louis.....	90	Clear.
Washington.....	74	Cloudy.

The Weather. Fair today and tomorrow; south winds.

A Queer Animal.

There is a queer animal in Central and South America which is so disguised that when hanging from the branch of a tree it looks for all the world like a part of the tree. It is called the sloth. Its feet are curved and armed with long, powerful, hook-like claws with which it hangs to the branches of trees, generally back downward. It has a green growth upon its back which makes it closely resemble the foliage of the trees. It feeds upon the leaves and fruits and seldom comes down to the ground.

About Doorknobs.

Doorknobs are found on the doors in every home. You all use them daily, yet if you were asked to tell what these doorknobs were put there for you'd all be guilty of the same omission as a little girl who answered, "Why, doorknobs are made to open doors with, of course!"

This is true as far as it goes, but it doesn't go far enough. Doorknobs are also made to shut doors with and thus avoid slamming the door and soiling the carpet.

BLIND HAVE NO SIZE SENSE

Some Sightless Children Imagine Cows Are No Larger Than Cats or Dogs.

The path of the teacher of the blind is beset with many difficulties, one of the greatest being the task of conveying to their minds some idea of the size, shape and features of birds and animals. In many cases, it is true, models are used, but owing to their small size they are, to say the least, of doubtful advantage.

The ignorance of blind children is great, often grotesque. A teacher of a class may find that a child does not know whether a sheep or a cow is the larger, or he may even find that a hare has wings! However carefully they are told that a small model of a cow is only one-fourth the size of the real animal, more often than not they are unable to think of the animals as being any larger than the model, and will stoop and describe something about the size of a kitten when asked to indicate the size of a cow. This arises from the fact that no standard of size, form and texture—beyond those which they set up through handling—can exist for those who have never had the use of their eyes. Even those who have had sight are found to lose their standards unless they are renewed from time to time by actual contact. An instance of this was noticed not long ago, when a boy of about twelve recovered his sight after an operation, and for several days following went about in a state of surprise and fear, for almost everything which he had not been in the habit of touching frequently differed considerably in size from his recollections of seven years before! The size of his parents alarmed him very much, as he imagined they were much smaller.—Strand Magazine.

Many Fat Literary Lights. Zola, Gautier, and Other Famous Writers Were Remarkable for Their Great Corpulence.

The connection between feeding and literary genius is commented on by Robert Sherard in his Modern Paris. Zola, he says, wrote best when he was very stout, and that when his bulk dwindled so did his talent. Theophile Gautier, himself enormous, maintained that a man of genius should be fat, and for proof pointed to "that more barrel than man," Balzac; to Alexander Dumas, "always fat and jolly"; to "the hippopotamus in breeches," Rossini; and to the plump and well-fed appearance of Victor Hugo and Sainte-Beuve.

Byron would never have agreed with Theophile Gautier's dictum that men of genius should be fat. For the increase of his too, too solid flesh was the one thing of which he was afraid, and various freak diets were adopted to keep it under. "Don Juan" was written almost entirely on gin and water, and in 1813 he lived on six biscuits a day and tea. Previously at Athens he had tried a diet of rice in small quantities, washed down by vinegar and water, and later on he tried one thin slice of bread for breakfast and a vegetable dinner, keeping down hunger by chewing tobacco. And apparently such diets stimulated the brain while mortifying the flesh.

Collars and Cuffs. In darker ages the expression Collars and Cuffs meant the late lamented king of England; the importance and significance of collars today, however, lies in the fact that they are holding their own in an amazing way with all the newer accessories of dress. The collars have been getting stiffer and stiffer, and now there are to be stiff cuffs, too. You may get them in very nearly every material, but the most popular is pique and linen. These stiff collars are made mostly after the Gladstone pattern, but the sheer batiste has been disregarded, since it would be ugly if starched. Both collars and cuffs are cut with flaring points, and the nice part of the starchiness is that the material does not rumple and soil half as easily.

Why We Worry.

Worry, when you come to analyze it, is not a social vice. We worry chiefly over those things which concern the ME. Show me that what impends will leave my bank account intact, my health unimpaired, my friends and family out, and any further tormenting solicitude that I may feel is frankly academic. I may still take thought and use preventive measures, but I cease, as if by magic, to worry over the outcome. On the contrary, I can now work for the accomplishment of my object better than ever before. For most worry is not only an arch form of selfishness, but it is the great inhibitor of action. We say, "I am worried," we mean, "I fear the future."—E. P. Frost, in Atlantic.

Deepest Wells in the World.

At Czucho, in the coal field of upper Silesia, is the deepest well in the world. It has reached a depth of over 7,348 feet, a trifle under a mile and a half below the surface. America has three wells ranking next in order. That near McDonald, Pa., some ten miles southeast of Pittsburgh, is 6,869 feet deep; one in Putnam Heights, Conn., is 6,004 feet deep, and one now being bored at Derrick City, Pa., has reached the depth of 5,820 feet. Although each of these wells is over a mile in depth, little that is new in geologic formation has been learned from the borings, as owing to the dip of the strata, many comparatively shallow wells have touched the underlying rock beds of very old formations.—Popular Mechanics.

AGE NEEDED TO GIVE CHARM

New Buildings, Clean and Freshly Painted, Are Unattractive and Seem to Lack Dignity.

A new building, clean and freshly painted, is one of the most unattractive things in the world. Take a shining new house, set in a treeless lot, without shrubbery or vines. It looks as harsh and bumpitious and obtrusive as a fresh young agent who sets his foot inside the door the moment it is opened to keep it from being shut in his face.

Age is needed to give charm and dignity to buildings, to make them a part of the landscape. A new piece of stonework or brick or stucco stands up like a sore thumb. It does not fit in with the rest of things. The planet is somewhat weathered by the winds and rains of millions of years, and a permanent addition to it needs at least a little weathering to harmonize.

The gray of the great cathedrals which have accumulated the smoke and dust and grime of centuries is one great source of charm. To clean Westminster Abbey's hoary walls would ruin them. An example of the cheapening effect of newness is conspicuous in Kansas City in the partly cleaned walls of the new station. The gray stonework is wonderfully impressive in its massive dignity. But where the walls have been cleaned and whitened they give the impression of staring artificiality and primness wholly out of keeping with the general scheme of a monumental city-entrance. Happily, in the case of the station the devastation wrought by the cleaning will be repaired within a few years. Meanwhile it may stand as a horrible example.

New things generally are more or less distressing—new shoes, new clothes, new houses. They all have to be lived with awhile before they get humanized.—Kansas City Star.

SENTIMENT STILL RULES US

Thought and Science Kept Much in Background, Notwithstanding All Our Pretending.

Notwithstanding all our pretending that we are of an age which lives and thinks scientifically, we are still, for the most part, not creatures of thought but creatures of sentiment. With most of us, for instance, the relationship of the sexes is still a matter to be regarded sentimentally. We still ignore as much as possible the physical and social facts back of that relationship. We still, too, for the most part, have sentimental political affiliations with glorious ideals, but little conception of the facts which condition their realization, with much of unreasoning loyalty to parties or persons. We still are apt to have and desire a sentimental sort of education for our children, on a cultural basis which ignores at once the necessity of knowledge of the facts of real life and the vulgar necessity of our children's earning a living. We still speak, with pathetic dignity, in terms of a sentimental economics based on life as a sentimentalist would have it rather than on life as it is. We still patronize sentimental drama.—Bernard I. Zell in the Atlantic.

Two Meanings.

The different meanings that a simple turn of expression can give a word are often curious and sometimes amusing. An anecdote of Charles Lamb, the famous English author, illustrates this very pleasantly. On a wet, miserable, foggy day, in London, he was accosted by a beggar with: "Please, sir, bestow a little charity upon a poor, destitute woman. Believe me, sir, I have seen better days." "So have I," said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling. "So have I. It's a miserable day, even for London."

A similar illustration is of the man who saw some mischievous boys carrying off fruit from his orchard. "What are you about?" he called, lustily. "About going!" called one of them, as the marauders disappeared over the fence.—Youth's Companion.

Laura Jean Libbey's Talks on Heart Topics

THE PRICE SHE PAYS.

They say our hands may grasp but joys destroyed. Youth has but dreams, and age an aching void. Whose dead-sea fruit, long, long ago has closed. Whose night with wild tempestuous storms is rife. And yet a little hope can brighten life.

Of course, it is the nature of young girls to wish to enjoy life. The girl who works hard all day long seems to be the most eager in her pursuit of pleasure. I was at a ribbon counter in one of the large stores the other day. While waiting for my change I could not help hearing this conversation between two of the pretty salesgirls, and I couldn't help getting wonderfully interested in their girlish pranks and plans.

Said one to the other, "Sadie, are you going out tonight?" The answer came promptly. "You must be crazy to ask such a question as that, Lida. I'd die of loneliness if I had to stay home an evening. I'm going to a dance." "I thought you went to one last night," remarked Lida. "I did indeed!" returned the other. "As for that matter, I could go to a dance every evening in the week and stay until 3 o'clock in the morning and be here the next day."

"I couldn't do that," declared Lida. "I'd have such a headache I couldn't stand up." "I don't mind telling you I take a glass of wine between the dances if I feel real tired and it's getting awfully late," explained Sadie lowering her voice to a whisper. "I go with a lively crowd and I can't do different from the others."

I went into the store yesterday. Sadie was not at her post. The girls behind the counter were talking in awed, low tones. "Didn't you read about Sadie in this morning's paper?" said one to the other, adding excitedly: "It seems, she was found wandering on the street, and, oh! in such a state. They arrested her, and put her in a cell, charged as being a common drunk. Her folks sent her word she must never come there again. The manager sent her notice that she was discharged."

Every girl who reads this should beware of the lure of the dance, the midnight hour and wine. No working girl can afford to make such a demand upon her health and strength and be in a fit position to attend to the duties for which her employer is paying her. The road downhill is steep and slippery as a toboggan slide. The girl who respects herself advances. Every girl can make her own future either bright and prosperous or dark and disgraceful. When pleasure is healthful, it is recreation. Young girls are as weak as rosebuds swinging on a branch. A constant rough wind will shatter them. No girl can burn the candle at both ends and expect to prosper. "All work and no play makes Jill a dull girl." Yet if the girl who must earn her own bread does not look out for her own health and strength the price she pays will be to fall by the wayside.

It would have been better if Father could have invited the entire population

THE ADAMS COUNTY MILK PRODUCERS AND PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, WILL MEET IN THE COURT HOUSE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8TH, AT 2 P. M., TO ELECT OFFICERS AND ADOPT BY-LAWS, ETC.

Don't Be Misled

Gettysburg Citizens Should Read and Heed this Advice.

Kidney trouble is dangerous and often fatal. Don't experiment with something new and untried.

Use a tested kidney remedy. Begin with Doan's Kidney Pills. Used in kidney troubles 50 years. Recommended here and everywhere.

A Gettysburg citizen's statement forms convincing proof.

It's local testimony—it can be investigated.

Charles Wilson, farmer, R. F. D. No. 5, Gettysburg, says "I have used several boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills and have found them fine for kidney complaint. I had sharp twinges across the small of my back and in my sides. By using Doan's Kidney Pills in time I was rid of these troubles. I strongly recommend this remedy."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Wilson had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props. Buffalo, N. Y.

Searching Criticism.

Five-year-old Herbert, son of a bookish family, had learned to read so early and so readily that his first glimpses of storyland were growing hazy in his memory. One day he confided to his mother, "Ruthie showed me her new book today, and it's the queerest thing you ever saw! Why, it just says, 'Is it a dog? It is a dog. Can the dog run?' and a lot of things like that!" "Course I was too polite to say so, but it didn't seem to me the style was a bit juky!"—Lippincott's.

Medical Advertising

Nostrils and Head Stopped Up

From Colds? Try My Catarrh Balm

Instantly Clears Air Passages; You Breathe Freely; Dull Headache Goes; Nasty Catarrhal Discharge Stops.

Try "Ely's Cream Balm." End such misery now! Get the small bottle of "Ely's Cream Balm" at any drug store. This sweet, fragrant balm. Get a small bottle anyway, just to try it—Apply a little in the nostrils and instantly your clogged nose and stopped-up air passages of the head will open; you will breathe freely; dullness and headache disappear. By morning the catarrh, cold-in-head, or catarrhal sore throat will be gone.

Put your faith—just once—in "Ely's Cream Balm" and your cold or catarrh will surely disappear.

THE HOTEL FOR WOMEN.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

EAST 20TH STREET. Near Madison Ave., Two Blocks from Broadway NEW YORK CITY

A modern high class fireproof hotel, situated in the most desirable residential section in New York, convenient to the leading department stores, theatres, etc.

Here is a hotel where the ladies can come to New York and find excellent accommodations.

\$1.50 per day and up.

It is the only hotel catering to women exclusively. It has every modern improvement. All rooms are very large and the service at this famous hotel is known the World over.

Special rates for long terms.

BOOKLET ON APPLICATION

Mr. Farmer:-

Do not sell your hay until you get our prices.

E. H. Rishel Company,

36 Drexel Building

Philadelphia, Penna.

NOTICE.

The Adams County Milk Producers and Protective Association, will meet in the Court House,

Saturday, August 8th, at 2 P. M.,

to elect officers and adopt by-laws, etc.

DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS



G. W. WEAVER & SON

... Dry Goods Department Store ...



100 Summer Dresses at : : \$1.00

White and Colored, Were 1.50, 1.90 up to \$3.50

Quite a few of these are in sizes 14 and 16 and Juniors 13-15 and 17.

Price is less than the Material in Some Instances.

Last Call on Parasols

Still a fair Selection

Half Price

Right in Using Season.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

How Mr. Harding Conducted the Defense

By DWIGHT NORWOOD

"Mr. Harding," said Captain Wainwright, handing his glass to his first mate, "what do you think of that thing over there?"

"I think," said Harding, "that it is one of those devilish Chinese pirates that infest these waters."

This dialogue occurred on the American tramp steamer North Star in the Java sea, a region dreaded by mariners for the villainous characters who infest it.

"What do you think of our chances in case they attack us?" asked the captain.

"That depends on our ingenuity. We can't sink them before they reach us. We'll have to prevent their boarding us if we can, and if they board us we will have to fight them for our lives."

"How can we prevent their boarding us?"

"By so manning the points they attempt to climb that they can't get on deck. One American sailor armed should be able to keep off three Chinamen from climbing a perpendicular ship's side. But excuse me, captain, I see that the villains are pointing for us; I must go below and order up the arms."

Harding left the captain peering at the junk. It was a small vessel, smaller than the North Star, but its deck was literally swarming with copper-colored fiends ready for loot and murder. It had no ordnance of any caliber; it had been armed and equipped by men who had no especial means to equip it, and, as Harding said, relied on taking such ships as it could overpower by boarding.

Soon after the first officer had gone below the men began to bring up guns, pistols and cutlasses and distributed them, with ammunition to fit, along the bulwarks.

"Where's Mr. Harding?" the captain demanded of one of the men. "What's he doing below when we're in peril for our lives?"

"He's in the engine room," was the reply.

At that moment a diabolical shout went up which diverted the captain's attention from the delinquent Mr. Harding. It was a bloodthirsty cry of triumph. The pirates, having come near enough to the North Star to make sure that she had no means of sinking her adversary, were in a very hilarious state. Their junk was a tolerably good sailer, and the wind was fair to enable them to bear down on their enemy. The North Star, though a steamer, was a tub and could barely do seven miles an hour.

On came the junk, her murderous crew dancing and shouting and chattering and brandishing their weapons. The captain of the North Star was so terrified that he took no action whatever, but the second officer, Mr. Melgus, was quietly arranging the men in groups along the bulwarks and giving them their orders. There were a few hand grenades in the stock of explosives, and Melgus ordered them on to the forecastle, where it was expected the Chinamen would attempt to climb the bowsprit chains, for the North Star was part steamer and part sailer. The crew was divided into two sections, the one forward, the other aft.

"Why are you leaving the ship clear for the devil's amidships, Mr. Melgus?" wailed the captain. "Don't you suppose they've got sense enough to come aboard where they have the least height to climb?"

"It's Mr. Harding's orders, sir."

"Harding's orders? What's he doing giving orders from the engine room?"

Again the captain's attention was distracted by a yell from the pirates, who were right under the North Star's stern. There was a volley from the men posted there, and a grapping hook that was thrown and caught on the gunwale was cast off.

Then the Chinamen were seen taking to their boats with the evident intention of stringing the fight out so far that the little crew of the North Star would not be able to keep them off from all points at once. A boat load of men well armed and with hooks and rope ladders attacked the stern, another the bow, while a boat was sent on each side.

At this time Harding, dragging a hose, and the fireman, dragging another, came up the companionway.

"What are you going to do with that?" asked the captain.

Harding had no time to reply in words, but he did reply in action. Two or three of the Chinamen had climbed up on the unprotected port side, and one of them had a leg over the gunwale. Harding let drive at him with a half inch jet of steam from the boiler, and he went back over the side, doubtless glad to get into the cold water below.

At the same time the fireman opened up on another party about to jump down on to the deck on the starboard side. Both Harding and the fireman, having cleared the gunwale, carried the nozzle to the side and, pointing the stream downward, gave a death seal to every one in the boats below. The bow and stern being well protected by legitimate arms of warfare and the sides being impregnable against a jet of hot steam, the pirates withdrew.

Harding, who had saved the ship by his admirable foresight and resource, became the idol of the crew, while all respect for the captain was gone. When the North Star sailed again from an American port Harding was her master.

EXCELLENT opportunity for mil-

linary store. Write to Box 10, The

Times—advertisement

NAVAL STRENGTH IN WAR CRISIS

Britain's Sea Fighters Equal to Those of Triple Alliance.

AUSTRIAN SHIPS ON DANUBE

While Serbia Has None on Boundary Between the Two Countries—Ship For Ship, Germany, Italy and Austria Can Muster Same Tonnage, but England Excels in Training.

The Danube river, which forms the boundary between Serbia and Austria affords room for maneuvering a respectable fleet, but Serbia has never put an armed vessel on the river. Austria, on the other hand, has long maintained a flotilla on the upper Danube, and within the last two years—since the last two Balkan wars revealed Serbia's military strength—she has increased her naval forces on the river.

She has in commission on the Danube six little monitors and two more building. None of them amount to much in fighting value as against other ships, but on the Danube and against shore batteries or field artillery they would prove formidable.

When it comes to a comparison of the navies of the triple alliance and the triple entente, the figures come much nearer to a balance. In the triple alliance the most formidable naval power is Germany. The German fleet can send to sea seventeen battleships or battle cruisers of the Dreadnought class.

Besides this first fleet, Germany can still show a second line in reserve of twenty other battleships, all built in the last twenty years. Many of these, however, need not be taken seriously in the first place they are not all, by any means, in full commission, and there is no doubt that it would take weeks of hard work, at least, to get them all ready for sea.

In the second place, until less than ten years ago, Germany maintained the remarkable policy of arming none of her ships with guns of more than nine inch caliber, and all these ships belong to that period.

The second naval power of the triple alliance is Italy. She can send out a powerful and homogeneous squadron of four Dreadnoughts, which would have to be reckoned with in any sea fight.

With this one contribution, however, Italy's fleet is shot. She has eight old battleships, which although probably, gun for gun, better ships than Germany's twenty old ships, are open to much the same criticism.

Austria, numerically, is stronger than Italy in fighting ships, but their quality is not comparable. She can bring into action two ships of the Dreadnought class and three others. Besides these she has three more which class with Germany's and Italy's secondary line.

England's Mighty Fleet.

Against these three fleets for the triple entente the backbone, if not practically the entire opposing force, is in England's war fleet. England has ready for action thirty battleships of the Dreadnought or super-Dreadnought type, besides ten others which, like the Lord Nelson and Agamemnon, class but little below the Dreadnought rating.

The ships carry four twelve-inch guns, therefore they are classed below the Dreadnoughts. But they carry no less than ten 9.2 inch, which make them far superior to any other battleship not of Dreadnought rating now afloat.

Besides, England has thirty-eight smaller and older battleships, which outclass the twenty older ships of Germany. Of armored cruisers England has sixteen to Germany's three, Italy's four and Austria's none.

France, the second member of the entente, in battleships can show but two Dreadnoughts, but she has nine ships of the Justice, St. Louis and similar classes, all worthy to be classed, say, with the Connecticut, and twelve old craft which could in emergency be hauled out to the firing line. France has also fifteen armored cruisers, and these, though perhaps not of tremendous fighting value, are really fine ships.

The Russian fleet need hardly be taken seriously, though she has four battleships on paper—one of which might be extricated from the dockyard in time to fire a shot at an enemy. This brings the question down to the really important basis of comparison—morale, training discipline and fighting efficiency.

There is no discounting the thoroughness with which the German fleet has been drilled. In personnel the Austrian fleet is heavily handicapped by one circumstance—the Austrian German is no sailorman and never was. The Hun is no better. As a consequence the Austrian fleet is manned entirely by Italians and Dalmatians, with the exception of the overwhelming majority.

Now, the Dalmatian, while a good sailorman, racially is a Serb. He is pure Slav, with as little love for the Germans as any of his race. He is Serb in language, sympathies and very largely in religion. It is likely to be an anxious question for Austria with how much spirit the men of her fleet may go into this war.

Weaker Than Water.

"Waiter, return this tea whence it came," said the sad-looking individual. "If I drank much of that I would get so that ordinary water would make me drunk."—Current Opinion.

WOMEN'S LOW SHOES

Fifty pairs of Oxfords and Pumps in broken sizes at 78 cents.

Seventy Five pairs in Blacks, Whites and Tans, at 98 cents.

Men's Low Shoes

One Hundred pairs of Men's Oxfords in Blacks Tans and Patent Leather at \$1.58,

Children's Low Shoes

At 48, 58, 68 and 98 cents.

O. H. LESTZ,

Cor. Square & Carlisle St.

Gettysburg.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF—

Mares and Geldings

The undersigned will sell at WILLIAM WEIGLE'S, between Biglerville and York Springs, 3 miles from the former, on

Friday, August 14, 1914

ONE CAR LOAD OF

MARES AND GELDINGS

2 and 3 years old. This is an extra good lot of Colts and it will pay any farmer to attend this sale and to look them over. We advise you not to miss this opportunity.

1:30 Sale at ONE o'clock, Rain or Shine. Reasonable credit given and terms made known at time of sale.

FORBES & FORNEY

You Should Worry If

it were difficult to find a safe and reliable remedy for the ailments due to irregular or defective action of the stomach, liver or bowels. These ailments are likely to attack anyone; likely, too, to lead to worse sickness if not relieved.

Beecham's Pills

are famous the world over, for their power to correct these troubles certainly, and safely, of course the system, purify the blood and act as a general tonic upon body, brain and nerves. Indigestion, biliousness, constipation might, indeed, cause you prolonged suffering and expose you to danger if Beecham's Pills

Were Not On Hand

The Largest Sale of Any Medicine in the World. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 10c., 25c.

GETTYSBURG MARKETS

Prices at the Gettysburg warehouse corrected daily by C. Milton Wolf, Jr. Successor to J. Geo. Wolf's Sons Co.

	Per Bu
Wheat	80
Ear Corn	85
Rye	60
New Oats	40

RETAIL PRICES

	Per 100
Badger Dairy Feed	\$1.35
Hand Packed Bran	1.40
Coarse Spring Bran	1.35
Corn and Oats Chop	1.50
Shoemaker Stock Food	1.50
White Middlings	1.65
Red Middlings	1.50
Timothy Hay	90
Rye Chop	1.65
Baled Straw	60
Plaster	\$7.50 per ton
Cement	\$1.40 per bbl
Flour	\$4.80
Western Flour	6.00
Wheat	Per Bu
Shelled Corn	90
Ear Corn	95
New Oats	55
Western Oats	58

THE WESTERN

MARYLAND RAILWAY

5:40 A. M. Daily for New Oxford, Hanover, York and Baltimore.
9:37 A. M. Daily except Sunday for Hanover, York and intermediate points.
10:24 A. M. Daily for Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Hanover, Cumberland, Pittsburgh, Chicago and the West, also Elkins, W. Va.
11:22 P. M. Daily for Hagerstown, Cumberland, Elkins, Connellsville, Pittsburgh and the West.
2:37 P. M. Daily for Baltimore and intermediate points.
5:51 P. M. Daily for Hanover, York, Baltimore and intermediate points.
6:56 P. M. Daily except Sunday for Hagerstown, Waynesboro, Chambersburg, Shippensburg and intermediate stations.

Executor's Sale

Of Valuable Real Estate

On SATURDAY, the 29th day of AUGUST, 1914, the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of David P. Weikert, late of Cumberland township, Adams Co., Penna., deceased, will sell at public outcry, by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, the following real valuable estate:

TRACT NO. 1. A tract of land situated in said Cumberland township, about one-quarter mile west of Greenmount, on the road leading to McCleary's school house, and containing 155 acres, more or less. It is improved with a two-story brick house, bank barn, with double door, wagon shed and all other necessary and convenient buildings, all in good condition. The land is of good quality and in a high state of cultivation; about 130 acres are arable, the balance meadow, bordering on Marsh Creek. There are a number of bearing fruit trees and some timber; never-failing wells at house and barn. It is one of the most desirable farms in the vicinity.

TRACT NO. 2. A lot of ground in Greenmount, in said Cumberland township, containing 3 acres and 80 perches, fronting on the Emmitsburg road. It is improved with a two-story frame house, barn, wagon shed and other buildings, all in good condition; never-failing well at the house.

Sale will be held on Tract No. 1 at 1 o'clock p. m., when terms will be made known by the undersigned.

Also at the same time and place a lot of household goods will be sold, consisting of a bedroom suite, invalid chair, chest, bedding, chairs and other articles.
HARRY E. WEIKERT,
Charles E. Stahle, Attorney,
Gettysburg, Penna.

Believe Me

Many a man who knows how good paint protects his house when properly applied is letting "Slim" make his home look proud.

J. K. LINDEMOOD

The Painter & Interior Decorator
GETTYSBURG, PA.
HOTEL GETTYSBURG.

Some Special Mid-Summer Bargains

We have several lots of goods which we have marked specially to be attractive to summer buyers. Here are a few of them:

	Regular Price	Special Price
Lot No. 1. Tin Wash Basins,	10c. each.	2c. each.
Lot No. 2. Tin Drinking Cups,	2 for 5c.	1c. each.
Lot No. 3. Armour's Sylvan Talcum Powder,	15c.	10c. can.
Lot No. 4. Agate Pie Plates,	10c. each.	2c. each.
Lot No. 5. A large German China Assortment, consisting of plates, cups and saucers and dishes of all sorts, a lot of them big values	25c.	10c. each.

Don't forget our 25 per cent. reduction on all Hammocks.

25c Green Stamps mean an honest discount on every Dime you spend in this store.

GETTYSBURG DEPARTMENT STORE

Having purchased the Registered and Imported brown German Coach Horse,

"SIETO"

No. 3625, from Gettysburg German Horse Company, he will make the season of 1914 at Meadow Valley Track in charge of Clayton Moxley, attendant, at a fee of \$10.00, payable when mare is known to be in foal.

Buttonwood Stock Farm

Gettysburg, Pa.

FESTIVAL

The Arendtsville Fire Company

Will Hold a Festival

Saturday evening, Aug. 8th

Firemen's Parade at 6:30 P. M.

EVERYBODY INVITED

FOR SALE

The farm of A. D. Taylor, deceased, in fruit belt of Adams county, located one mile north of Arendtsville, in Menallen Twp., consisting of ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY (140) ACRES. About fifty (50) acres clear land and remainder in timber. Contains some young Fruit Trees.

To be sold SEPT. 12th, 1914, at 2:00 p. m.

MRS. A. D. TAYLOR,

C. G. TAYLOR,

Arendtsville, Pa.

Electric Voting Machine.

An electric voting machine is to be tried in the Austrian chamber of deputies. Each member will have two electric buttons on his desk. On the wall opposite the president's chair an indicator is fixed, consisting of 516 glass tablets. When a vote is recorded they show either a white or a red light, and members can check the accuracy of their votes. Names are shown on the tablets if required.